The Rothschilds have long formed a sort of family of their own—intermarrying only with their cousins—and it is said that every possible means of persuasion have been brought to bear in vain upon this young lady to induce her to abandon her resolve. The reluctant consent of her father, or rather the withholding of a positive prohibition of the marriage, has at last been obtained, and the marriage, it is said, will soon be celebrated.

EQUINE BUMMERS.

A Horse that Never Can Pass a Tavern Without Stopping for a Drink—Another Horse that Chews Tobacco Like a Man.

Troy (N. Y.) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

Rod Hickey, a noted liveryman of this city, sold his wonderful mare Nance some time ago. Hearing of the reputation of Nance as a beer drinker, I interviewed the celebrated horseman. Said he:

"Well, she was the strangest horse I ever owned. I used to give her stock ale for the colic. It's one of the best things for horse colic ye ever knew, and, by gosh, that mare Nance got so that I'll be hanged if she didn't used to have the colic near every day. She was a regular old bummer. I used to stop at Jim Dougrey's, on the avenue, once in awhile. Once when I stopped Nance got the colic, and I had to give her a half a pail full of beer to set her straight, and I'll be hanged if she didn't have the colic every time I passed Jim Dougrey's place. After that she got to be a reg'lar old bum. She'd stop at Dougrey's and kick, and hang her head, roll over, anything until I got out and brought her some beer. Then she'd start up and go on like a little man. She could go in 2:40 any time. She was as mild and gentle as a child, but she got to be a reg'lar old bummer, and I had to sell her. One day I let Dorry Byram take her. He came into the stable, and says he: 'I want to take out Nance.' Says I, 'Take her 'long.' Well, he got up on the avenue, and Nance began to have the colic. She stopped up in front of one of the taverns, and oh! she was awful sick. Dorry did not know what the devil to do. He thought Nance was gone, sure. Old Finch, the barkeeper, comes out. Says he, 'What's the matter?' 'Lord!' said Dorry, 'I don't know, but she's awful sick.' Finch looked at her. Says he, 'Why, that's old Nance, ain't it? Oh! I can cure her.' So he goes into the bar and he fetches out about three quarts of beer in a pail. Nance drank it down like an old soldier, pricked up her ears, shook her head, and went in like lightnin'. Well, it got to be so that I couldn't keep her. She'd stop at every tavern on the road. She got to be a reg'lar old bum, so I sold her to a farmer from Hoosick. One day he came in town. Says he, 'Was Nance ever sick when you had her?' Says I, 'Oh, yes, she used to get sick pretty of'en.' Says he, 'Well, she's been a pretty sick horse since I had her.' Says I, 'You go home and give her half a pailful of beer, and she'll get over it darn quick and darn certain.' 'Beer?' says he. 'Yes, beer,' says I. So he went home and gave her beer, and she got well. He begins to understand her now, and I guess he wants to sell her."

Charley Defreest, another livery man of this city, has a horse that chews tobacco. Whenever Charley takes out his paper for a chew, if he happens to be in the stable, and around this particular horse, she comes up to him with a knowing look in her eye, rubs her nose against his shoulder, and begs for a chew. He generally gives her the old "cud," and takes a fresh one. She swallows it down with apparent gusto, and then retires to her stall satisfied. This is a fact.

Died for Love.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Nov. 24.

Charles E. Hulse, of Jeffersonville, died in New Albany no Sunday morning of confluent small-pox, after an illness of eleven days. Every effort known to human skill was used to save the life of this young man, but without success. The loathsome disease attacked him in its most malignant and fatal form, and marked him as one of its many victims.

The circumstances attending the sickness and death of this promising young gentleman are at once sad and romantic. He was engaged to be wedded to Miss Mollie Miller, a young lady living in New Albany, the marriage being fixed for some time during the holiday season. Three weeks ago Miss Miller was taken with the small-pox, and a congestive chill setting in with the disease, she died. During her sickness, notwithstanding its contagious and fatal character, Mr. Hulse was constant in his attendance at her bedside, caring tenderly for his betrothed, and nursing her with a devoted and unselfish spirit that is as rare as it is honorable in this selfish and unromantic age. His devotion produced the result which he could not have anticipated, but which he braved for the sweet privilege of soothing the dying hours of his affianced wife. A short week after Miss Miller's death Mr. Hulse was prostrated with the same disease that had carried off the object of his affections, having contracted it while in attendance upon her.

His grief at the loss of his betrothed had rendered him perfectly indifferent to the result, and, indeed, he made up his mind to die from the beginning of his illness, telling several of his friends, and writing to his relatives, that he would not and did not care to recover, and begging them not to jeopardise their lives by coming to see him. The last two days of his illness his life hung, as it were, upon a thread, and only a few hopeful friends thought that he would recover. His anticipations were realized, and on Sunday morning he breathed his last, a self-devoted sacrifice to love.

Mr. Hulse was a well-known and very promising young man, of a kind and generous disposition, and by his exemplary course in life had gained the esteem of a large circle of friends. His parents and sisters in their sad bereavement have the deep sympathy of the entire community in which he lived. The remains of the deceased were deposited in the New Albany Cemetery on Sunday afternoon.

Elephants in a Quicksand.

On the banks of the River Ganges, says a military journalist, there are many quicksands, and during our expedition a somewhat distressing scene happened. An elephant was caught within the vortex of one; first one foot came, then another; and in endeavoring to extricate himself, matters became worse; at last no portion of either of his legs was visible, and the bystanders had given up the poor animal as lost. Being, fortunately, unusually powerful, he three several times, with what appeared almost supernatural strength, drew a foot from the closely-clinging earth, placing it where, by sounding with his trunk, he found the most solidity. Not until after three attempts did the ground bear his pressure, when he gradually released himself. During the whole period of his troubles his cries were exceedingly dolorous, and might have been heard for two miles. A grunt, when they were at an end, was equally indicative of satisfaction. The internal application of a bottle of strong spirits soon dissipated trembling and restored his equanimity. Many unfortunate elephants are lost in these treacherous sands, when large quantities of grass or branches of trees are not at hand to form an available support for them. After a certain time the poor beast becomes powerless, and the owner can only look with sorrow at the gradual disappearance of his noble animal, and lament the pecuniary loss he thereby suffers, for all human aid is futile. They have been known to be twelve hours in sinking.

The Springfield Gun in Turkey.

A private letter from T. S. Stevenson, who left Springfield three years ago, to take charge of the Government armory at Tophaneh, Turkey, gives the following statements regarding his work at that place: "We are now converting the Springfield gun (it will be remembered that the Turkish Government purchased, in 1869, 100,000 Springfield rifles of the '61 model) into breech-loaders, at the rate of 500 per day. We are also making 1,000 leaves and slides daily, and it makes plenty of work for the poor help we have to do it with. I am doing the same with the sights as you did in Springfield, milling out the base and putting in a spring with a new leaf and slide. The only difference in the leaf is that it is made to read French meters instead of yards. We are also making 40,000 old horse-pistols of the English pattern with rifled barrels, calibre 5.77. You would hardly think that any country would be making lock-weapons at the present day, but they are intended for a part of the country where a superior arm could not be trusted. The locks are of the Enfield pattern, but smaller in size." After describing the milling and stocking machines, he says that the disposition of the true-blooded Turk is indicated by their favorite expression: "Ya, nash, ya nash," which means "very slow."

—Francis I. Fullum, a deceased policeman of Baltimore, is shown, by the record, to have rescued no less than 62 men and children from drowning, many of them by plunging into the river at the risk of his own life.

DIED.

PAULDING—At Evanston, Nov. 28, Annie Louise Paulding, only daughter of John and Annie L. Paulding, in the 15th year of her age.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

RAINEY—Funeral of the late Robert Rainey at 1 o'clock this a. m., at his late residence No. [illegible] West Monroe-st.

MILLER—In Oakland, Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 28, at the house of his son, A. K. Miller, Robert Miller, formerly of Bristol, Me., aged 78.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1872. NUMBER 103.

GRAND COMBINATION OPENING.

GRAND COMBINATION OPENING,

This, SATURDAY, Afternoon and Evening, November 30, 1872,

By the Prominent Retail Dealers of Chicago, as follows:

HEWES & PRESCOTT,	MILLINERY,	258 WABASH-AV.
C. D. AUSTIN & CO.,	CUTLERY,	260 WABASH-AV.
IRA P. BOWEN & CO.,	CROCKERY,	262 & 264 WABASH-AV.
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,	FURNITURE,	266 WABASH-AV.
GILES, BRO. & CO.,	JEWELRY,	268 WABASH-AV.
SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.,	FURNITURE,	267 & 269 WABASH-AV.
WEBSTER BROS.,	MILLINERY,	270 & 272 WABASH-AV.
BURLEY & TRYYELL,	HOLIDAY GOODS,	274, 276 & 278 WABASH-AV.

The above houses having completed their Fall and Winter STOCK, extend a cordial invitation to their many friends and the public generally to the inspection of their GOODS on this SPECIAL OCCASION. Arrangements have been made with the WEST SIDE line of Omnibuses to run to and from the premises until 10 o'clock. The SOUTH SIDE line will run as usual every five minutes.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

YOUR ONLY OPPORTUNITY!

$500,000 CASH.

Preparations are now complete for the SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT, under authority of a special act of the Legislature, in aid of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, which positively and unequivocally takes place at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1872. All ticket agencies throughout the country on behalf of the management were closed Nov. 25, and no tickets can be had from any source except such as are held for private account at NEW YORK, CHICAGO, and LOUISVILLE, which will be offered for three days at the same price as usual. This is the only chance buyers will have to secure tickets. The list of gifts are as follows:

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH	$100,000
ONE GRAND GIFT	50,000
1 Cash Gift	25,000
1 Cash Gift	20,000
1 Cash Gift	15,000
1 Cash Gift	10,000
1 Cash Gift	9,000
1 Cash Gift	8,000
1 Cash Gift	7,000
1 Cash Gift	6,000
1 Cash Gift	5,000
1 Cash Gift	4,000
1 Cash Gift	3,000
4 Cash Gifts	$2,000 each
15 Cash Gifts	1,000 each
20 Cash Gifts	900 each
21 Cash Gifts	800 each
25 Cash Gifts	700 each
[illegible] Cash Gifts	600 each
[illegible] Cash Gifts	500 each
[illegible] Cash Gifts	400 each
[illegible] Cash Gifts	300 each
[illegible] Cash Gifts	200 each
[illegible] Cash Gifts	150 each
TOTAL, 1,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH	$500,000

The money for these gifts is now on deposit as per the following certificate of Treasurer:

FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26, 1872.

This is to certify that there is now on deposit in this bank over half a million of dollars to the credit of the Gift Concert Fund, $500,000 of which is held by this bank, as Treasurer of the Public Library of Kentucky, to pay off all gifts to be awarded at the drawing.

R. S. VEACH, Cashier.

Numbers run from 1 to 100,000.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

Two committees of ticketholders were appointed on 20th Nov., one to take charge of the wheels before drawing and one after, to verify the whole. Circulars on application.

Orders may be addressed to Gov. THOS E. BRAMLETTE, Louisville; or F. I. DIBBLE & CO., 154 LaSalle-st., Chicago; L. MANASSE, 88 West Madison-st. (Sherman House); PHILLIPS & HANNA, 987 State-st., and 154 Wabash-av.; P. V. FITZPATRICK, 358 State-st.; HORTON & BROTHER, 637 West Lake-st.; EMERSON & STOTT, West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st.; and Tremont House.

REAL ESTATE.

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FOR SALE ON

Monthly Payments.

I have several good new houses for sale on monthly payments. They are:

1st. One fine, large two-story building, designed and fitted for a store and dwelling. In it are pleasant apartments, so arranged as to be entirely convenient for two families, with water and gas through the building. An admirable corner for a drug or grocery store, or both.

2d. Adjoining this is a good three-story dwelling, with water and gas, &c. Also, a very beautiful two-story English basement dwelling. These buildings have just been completed, have water and gas, stable, coal and wood sheds, and are convenient to steam and horse-cars. They are on and adjacent to the corner of Hoyne and Hubbard-sts., fronting south. Title perfect. I will sell them at such prices that the rents will nearly or quite pay for them. Will either sell or rent. Inquire of the undersigned, at 57 State-st., or at the houses, corner Hubbard and Hoyne-sts.

JOHN COVERT.

MANUFACTURING LOT,

125x265 feet, corner Twenty-second and Allport-sts., adjacent to railroad. For sale by A. J. KNISELY, 514 West Twelfth-st.

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To German and Scandinavian Points	19.00 currency.
From British Ports	$19.00
From German Ports	22.00
From Scandinavian Ports	24.00

Secure your Tickets at once at the cheapest rates, via the NATIONAL LINE, at the Company's Office,

55 MARKET-ST.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

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CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Dec. 7, 11 a.m.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 p.m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 p.m.

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From British Ports	$20.00
From German Ports	23.00
From Scandinavian Ports	25.00

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Or to the White Star Line Office, 96 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

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This is a very tasteful and attractive Holiday Book. The poem is interesting as a story, graphic in description, and of remarkable lyrical power and beauty. The illustrations are finely designed and engraved in the highest style of the art.

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"The sheets have been read by several competent critics, who pronounce the book the best manual for youth yet prepared by any body, not even excepting those by Smiles, Beecher, and Horace Mann. Professor Mathews was once the editor of a Boston paper, and he is still remembered as one of the 'best read' men in New England."

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HORACE GREELEY DEAD.

End of a Noble and Useful Life.

Last Hours of the Great Journalist.

The History of His Grief, Insanity, and Death.

The Saddest Story of the Century.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Mr. Greeley is dead. The mournful news creates profound sorrow throughout the city, mingled with a most painful sense of its suddenness. There has been so much mystery and concealment regarding the first appearance and progress of his illness, that the following complete review of his last days, from to-morrow's *Sun*, will be read with the deepest interest:

When the Hon. Horace Greeley first learned of the precarious condition of his wife's health, he was preparing to start on his memorable speech-making tour through the New England States. He had promised Chief Justice Chase to visit him at the residence of Senator Amasa Sprague on two conditions, namely, that he should receive the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, and that Senator Sprague should declare himself a sympathizer with the Liberal Republican movement. These two conditions, it was thought, had been fulfilled, and not believing that his wife was dangerously ill, Mr. Greeley left New York for Bristol, R. I., on the 3d of August. The following day he visited the Chief Justice, and, after attending a clam-bake two days later at Silver Springs, near Providence, he passed through Rhode Island to his native State. At Manchester, N. H., Aug. 7, Mr. Greeley was honored with a great popular reception. In response to cries for a speech, he spoke briefly of his early days and his family history. The following day he spoke at Concord on the future of New Hampshire, and the next three days he spent in Bradford, among the mountains, and made the ascent of Mount Kearsage, nearly 4,000 feet above the surrounding country. On Aug. 12, Mr. Greeley delivered speeches in Tilton, Laconia, Plymouth, Lisbon, Littleton, Whitefield, and Lancaster. The following day he spoke at Gorham, and on Mount Washington the next day. Aug. 14 he went to Portland, Me., where he was received by the whole people, and in the City Hall delivered a powerful political speech, the first made by him during the campaign. The severe criticism made by the opposition press on this speech visibly affected his spirit. His vivacity and fund of humor seemed to leave him, and, from that time he became subject to fits of giddiness. That night he was serenaded, and he responded in a manner indicating that even his friends should be dissatisfied with him, and if his life was to end he would consider that he had not lived in vain. From Portland he went to Augusta. The speech he delivered there read like an editorial article. He said his business was that of a journalist; by that he had earned what he had spent and the little he had kept. Its tone partook of despondency. Then retracing his steps, he stopped at Portsmouth, and spoke of the recollections of his early childhood and the part his forefathers had borne in the war for independence. At Rye Beach he spoke again, and there, for the first time since leaving Portland, he became facetious. On the 18th of August he spoke at Hampton Beach, and then began his journey homeward, passing through Boston and the larger towns of Massachusetts. He was enthusiastically received all along the route. At Worcester he sadly remarked to a friend that he hoped the people would be as zealous and numerous on election day. His rest was broken and very irregular during the entire journey.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Greeley's health became more impaired, and Mr. Greeley's spirits more drooping. The leaders of the Liberal Republican and Democratic parties advised him to make a tour through the Western States. At first he strenuously refused, but, when urged, he reluctantly consented. On the morning of September 18 he started on his Western trip. As he bade adieu to one of his most intimate friends, grasping his hand, he said: "If I thought I could be elected I would never make this trip, but I want to leave a good record behind me." That day he delivered speeches at New Brunswick and Trenton, N. J., Bristol, Dowingtown, Coatesville, Parksburg, Penningtonville, Lancaster, Mount Joy, Middletown, Harrisburg, Newport, Mifflin, Lewistown, Huntingdon, Tyrone and Altoona, Pa. The following day he addressed large audiences at the State Fair at Indiana, Pennsylvania, and at Greensburg, and delivered a memorable speech at Pittsburgh. This speech was full of fire, and even bitterness. Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, and Cleveland were next visited. At Louisville and Cleveland attempts were made to assassinate him, but, fortunately, they proved abortive. At Louisville a brick was thrown into his carriage by a negro. It missed its mark and struck Ex-Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, who sat beside him. At Cleveland a stone was thrown through a car window. The missile struck a man wearing a white hat. Afterward an attempt was made to throw the train from the track, but this, too, was unsuccessful, and Mr. Greeley lived through those scenes without an expression of fear or even regret that things should have so happened. He seemed to avoid the subject, but they had a telling effect on his health, and produced sleeplessness. Travelling through the iron and coal regions of Pennsylvania, he reached New York Sept. 28, and that night was serenaded at the Lincoln Club.

During this absence Mr. Greeley never slept over four hours at a time. Through the day he would often doze in the car, and catch snatches of sleep, but when awakened, either by the stop of the train or to make a speech, his haggard and careworn expression of countenance was always more expressive of fatigue than any remarks he was ever heard to make.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Greeley's health had been rapidly declining, and she had removed from Chappaqua to this city. Mr. Johnson, of No. 323 West Fifty-seventh street, had placed a suite of apartments at her disposal. Those the invalid occupied with her eldest daughter, Miss Ida while Mr. Greeley had rooms in the same house. It was then while passing sleepless nights at the bedside of his dying wife, that Horace Greeley first began to show symptoms of great mental depression. On one occasion when the opposing press was criticising his great Pittsburgh speech, he said: "If they make the issue that I am the rebel candidate, I am bound to be defeated." This consideration seemed to weigh on his mind, and often when he supposed he was alone, he would clasp his hand to his head, and cry out, "Oh! oh!" as though suffering from intense pain. He was advised to continue his wood-chopping Saturday matinees, and, though severely chafed by the accounts of them published in the New York *Times*, he still pursued his open-air exercise. On one occasion, at Chappaqua, he was accompanied by Mr. Johnson and his son. Mr. Johnson, Jr., chopped down the lower limb of a hemlock tree which narrowly missed his father's head—"What do you mean?" cried out Mr. Johnson, Sr., "do you want to kill me, Willie?" "I wish somebody would kill me," responded Mr. Greeley, in a voice of extreme sadness.

Mr. Greeley always said he did not expect to carry either the State of Vermont or Maine, yet the result of the elections there September 4th and 10th, respectively, made him more despondent than ever. Georgia gave the Democrats a rousing majority on the 3d of October, and his spirits rose proportionately; but when six days later Ohio and Pennsylvania gave large majorities for the Administration candidates, and while the result in Indiana was still in doubt, he became utterly despondent, and for the first time his most intimate friends began to perceive that the defeat in November might prove fatal to him. He talked once of offering the portfolio of Secretary of State to Mr. Charles Francis Adams, and in the next breath he would lament a large falling off in the subscription list of the *Tribune*. Such outbursts of incoherent expressions, followed by expressions of rage, now become more frequent and spontaneous. They came involuntarily, as it were, and always excited anxious apprehensions among his friends. But they were attributed to the fact that he was too much deprived of sleep while watching beside his wife.

At length, on the morning of Oct. 30, Mrs. Greeley died. When the widowed husband was informed of his wife's death, he wrung his hands, cried like a child, and said, "Oh why didn't you let me sit up with her." "Why did you send me to bed," "My poor wife," "My poor wife." Two days afterwards Mrs. Greeley was buried. Her remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of people, all of whom noticed Mr. Greeley's grief. He returned after the funeral to Mr. Johnson's, and, instead of interesting himself about his daughters and the future, gave way wholly to dejection. It was then he showed the first positive evidences of mental derangement.

The November election seemingly did not interest him. His defeat did not seem to surprise him. He deceived his friends by receiving the news with perfect indifference. It was noticed about this time that he would tell his private business to every one with whom he was brought in contact, and to each one he told a different story of his defeat, his troubles, and the infidelity of his supposed friends. He would at times denounce the Democratic party, whom he would accuse of selling out to the Administration; then he would violently criticise the course pursued by the opposition newspapers, and especially the mismanagement of the *Tribune*, and his fatal mistake in allowing his name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Alvin J. Johnson was his most intimate friend. One evening, while holding his hand, Mr. Greeley said to him, "A. J., do you know I made a terrible mistake about Mr. Dana. He was right about 'on to Richmond.' Yes, I am satisfied now that he was right about it." Often after that, when he was unable to sleep, and while his disease was yet in its incipiency, Mr. Greeley would take Mr. Johnson to his room, and, with hands clasped, he would impart to him the most intimate secrets of his heart. One morning he said to Mr. Johnson, as the latter was leaving his house, "Meet me at the *Tribune* office at 2 o'clock this afternoon. I have a private communication to make to you." At the appointed hour Mr. Johnson was there, but Mr. Greeley declined saying anything except "Meet me at Sam Sinclair's at 6 o'clock to-night. I want to see you." Mr. Johnson went there at the time, and found Mr. Greeley asleep. Mr. Sinclair and Mr. George Ripley were in another room. Mr. Greeley slept for some time, but when at length he awoke his mind seemed gone. Mr. Sinclair begged him to remain there; to go to bed. He quietly assented, and then turning to Mr. Johnson said, "A. J., take me home with you, won't you?" Mr. Ripley also begged Mr. Johnson to do so, but although it was even early in the evening it was midnight before they reached Fifty-seventh street.

Some days before that, Dr. Edward Bayard, the late Mrs. Greeley's medical attendant, noticed that Mr. Greeley had a restless and feverish appearance. He is a homoeopathist, but kindly prescribed for his old friend, as he correctly imagined that he needed an anodyne. On returning home on the night above mentioned, Mr. Johnson mixed one of the powders and gave it to Mr. Greeley. The latter in taking it spilt half of it over his shirt front, and when reminded what he had done, said "Oh, never mind it; it's just as good outside as in." The following morning Mr. Greeley was more restless and haggard in appearance than ever. Mr. Johnson sent for his family physician, Dr. E. Krackowizer, Chief Surgeon of the German Hospital. Dr. Krackowizer recognized the case as a serious one, and at once resorted to the most energetic treatment. At first it seemed as though the malady would yield to the treatment, and at times the patient became gentle in disposition, perfectly rational, and in apparent good health. It was during this period that he wrote his card resuming the editorship of the *Tribune*, published on Nov. 7. He was inexpressibly shocked while reading the *Tribune* on the following morning to find an editorial article headed "Crumbs of Comfort" occupying as conspicuous a position as his card. This article, it will be remembered, spoke of the *Tribune* as having been used as "a sort of Federal employment agency," and said that for the last twelve years "every red-nosed politician who had cheated at the caucus and fought at the polls looked to the editor of the *Tribune* to secure his appointment as Gauger, or as army chaplain, or as Minister to France," and then closed with an insult to the friends who had stood by Mr. Greeley during the campaign. It was written under the supervision of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, who had acted as editor of the *Tribune* during the political canvass, and was inserted in the columns of the *Tribune* without Mr. Greeley's knowledge.

Mr. Greeley hastened to the *Tribune* office. He there wrote a card denying his responsibility for the abusive article and regretting its publication. This denial he sent to his old friend, Mr. Thomas M. Rooker, foreman of the *Tribune* printing office, ordering it to be placed at the head of the *Tribune* columns on the following morning. The denial did not appear. It was suppressed late at night by Mr. Whitelaw Reid.

On the following day, the Democratic newspapers flamed up in just indignation at the "Crumbs of Comfort" article. They naturally assumed that Mr. Greeley was its author, and accused him of the blackest ingratitude. Their rebuke and taunts deeply affected the veteran editor. Recognizing the importance of an immediate denial of any knowledge of the article, he sent Mr. Reid another disclaimer, ordering its insertion in the next day's issue. This denial was also suppressed, and, up to this very hour, the Democratic journals in the West and South are bitterly denouncing Mr. Greeley, under the supposition that he is the author of the article in question.

Mr. Greeley never again visited the *Tribune* editorial room. To a friend whom he met three days later, he said, in a hopeless tone of voice: "I don't go to the *Tribune* office any more. I have no business there; but I want a thousand dollars,—I must have a thousand dollars. If you get it for me"— after a long pause, as if he had suddenly forgotten what he was talking about—"I am ruined." When his mind was recalled to the $1,000, Mr. Greeley told his friend that he might leave the money with the cashier of the *Tribune*, and it might reach him. But he didn't go to the *Tribune* office any more.

On Sept. 8 an editorial appeared in the *Tribune* headed "Conclusions." It was simply a summing up of the results of the elections in Mr. Greeley's old style, beginning the paragraphs with numerals. This was his last professional effort. About this time he revised five articles, which he had carefully prepared for an encyclopædia. They are entitled "Abolition," "Agriculture," "Anti-Masonry," "Caucus," and "Confederacy—Southern," the latter being his history of the "American Conflict," condensed into thirty pages of manuscript.

Colonel Ethan Allen, Chairman of the late National Liberal Republican Executive Committee, informed a *Sun* reporter that he had a long conversation with Mr. Greeley at the *Tribune* office soon after the election. The Colonel does not remember the exact day, but it was probably on the 8th of November. Colonel Allen says that during the election excitement in October, he saw Mr. Greeley only at intervals, as he was constantly engaged in watching by his wife's dying bedside. When he entered Mr. Greeley's private office at the time referred to, he was surprised at the warmth of the greeting which he received. Mr. Greeley stretched out both hands, and putting Colonel Allen's extended palm between them, said: "I am glad to see you, and thank you for your heroic efforts in my behalf." The old man's eyes became moist at the same time, and the tears trickled slowly down his face. The sight of so much emotion by Mr. Greeley was something new to Colonel Allen, who replied: "Mr. Greeley, the people will look on you as another Henry Clay. You are too great to be President." "Oh, it ain't that," was Mr. Greeley's answer, "I don't care for politics, and wouldn't go on the cars to Washington to get a commission as President. What I do feel," continued Mr. Greeley, "is the loss of my wife, who has been my companion for nearly 40 years. I have watched by her bedside night and day, and now I am completely worn out and prostrated from anxiety and want of sleep, but am obliged to come back to the *Tribune* where my services are needed." After conversing further with Mr. Greeley, who promised to dine with his visitor at his home, Colonel Allen took his leave and has not seen him since.

The *Sun* reporters asked the Colonel whether he thought there was any foundation for the vile rumors to the effect that Mr. Greeley had spent the most of his money on the election, and that its loss had affected him. Colonel Allen scouted the idea, and mentioned an instance of the little value Mr. Greeley placed on money. He said Mr. Greeley called on him soon after his nomination and tendered him $1,000 as a portion of his share of the political expenses. Colonel Allen told him there were others who could better afford to contribute, and declined to take it. Mr. Greeley informed him that he intended giving $5,000, and persisted on Colonel Allen's accepting the money, saying that if he did not accept it he would give it to some one else. Colonel Allen said that Mr. Greeley did not manifest any concern whatever in regard to the money.

On Wednesday, Nov. 13, the Hon. Rufus F. Andrews was requested to meet Mr. Greeley at the house of a mutual friend in this city, in relation to a matter of business which personally concerned Mr. Greeley. "I went to the house," says Mr. Andrews, "and was ushered into Mr. Greeley's presence. When I first saw him I was greatly surprised at his personal appearance. Indeed, I should scarcely have known him, so changed and emaciated was he had I not understood that I was in his presence. I addressed him cheerfully and cordially as in former times. He sat in a moody state, and at first made no response. I was shocked at receiving no answer, and pained at the indifference and hesitation which he manifested. I saw at once that something was wrong. Mr. Greeley rose from his seat, as some members of the household came into the room. He ushered me into an adjoining apartment, and there sat down. The first expression he uttered was, 'Rufus, I am hopelessly gone!' I said, 'What is the matter, Mr. Greeley?' He again said 'I am hopelessly gone!' I said, 'I am sorry, Mr. Greeley, to see you in this state of mind. I know you have suffered intensely in the loss of your wife, but I hope your defeat has not had a tendency to depress you. The American people esteem you as much as ever. The result of the Presidential election does not arise from any want of appreciation of your abilities, or of the eminent services which you have rendered the country and its people. Mr. Greeley, after a moment's hesitation, repeated the expression, 'I am hopelessly gone.' He added, 'I am ruined.' He then alluded in a brief expression to the personal business about which he had desired to see me. I comprehended what he desired, and told him that I would endeavor to see that his wishes complied with. I then added: Mr. Greeley, you must not allow yourself to be depressed by the various misfortunes which have come upon you. It is said that troubles never come singly, and I am sure you have recently had more than your share. Mr. Greeley then arose from his seat and left me with the expression, 'Rufus, I am hopelessly ruined.' Others who saw him at the same time were greatly shocked at his emaciated and dejected appearance. I immediately called upon some of his intimate friends, and told them of his condition, and requested them to cheer him up. I felt convinced at the time, and so stated, that his case was hopeless, for he seemed so prostrated that I did not believe it possible for him to rally. I have not since seen Mr. Greeley."

The medical treatment Mr. Greeley was receiving proved ineffectual. Medicine became of no avail, and reason gave way.

On Nov. 20, Dr. Brown, Superintendent of the Bloomingdale Asylum, and Dr. George C. Schoate, proprietor of a private asylum in Westchester County, were called to meet Dr. Krackoizer in consultation. A careful examination of the patient was made, and they unanimously pronounced him suffering from acute mania—entirely insane. The shock was a severe blow to the few friends who were intrusted with the secret, but, after due deliberation they became sufficiently reconciled to the fact to consent to Mr. Greeley's removal to Dr. Choate's residence near Pleasantville, Westchester County. The house is pleasantly situated, a mile and a half from the town, on a hill half a mile from a road or the nearest house. It is comfortably furnished; has handsome grounds surrounding it, and, though known to the neighbors as a private lunatic asylum, it has the appearance of the country seat of some wealthy gentleman. There Mr. Greeley was conveyed last Thursday week. When he was brought down stairs in Mr. Johnson's house, in front of which Mr. R. Stuart was waiting with a close carriage, Mr. Johnson handed him his traditional white hat and coat. "Don't send me away, A. J.," he cried, as the tears flowed down his deathly pale cheeks. "Don't let me go, don't, don't." The scene was too affecting for those who witnessed it, and all shed tears. Mr. Johnson dropped the hat and coat too much affected to say a word. He never expected to see his old friend again. It was deemed best that Mr. Greeley should remain over night at the residence of Mr. John R. Stuart, in Tarrytown. Mr. Stuart was an old friend, and it may be remembered that it was at his house that one of the first receptions tendered to Mr. Greeley after his nomination was given. He was restless all night, and a strict watch was kept upon his movements. He seemed to know that he was on the way to an asylum. At first he told Mr. Stuart that he would not leave his house. It was only after Mr. and Mrs. Stuart promised to call and see him every day, that he consented to go. Before leaving Mr. Stuart's residence he walked through the grounds. Suddenly stopping and gazing intently at two small shrubs, he said: "We must put the cider in the ground, for it will freeze hard before Tuesday." Mr. Stuart became alarmed, and then endeavored to place him in a close carriage for removal to Dr. Choate's residence at Mount Pleasant. Mr. Greeley cried bitterly, and for a long time refused to go. He repeatedly said to Mr. Stuart, "Don't let them take me away. I want to stay here with you." It was only when urged by Aunty Samson and Mrs. Stuart that he consented to go with Mr. Stuart in the carriage.

The day after his arrival at Dr. Choate's, the disease developed itself in all its intensity. The horrors of acute mania were hourly witnessed, and he was violent in his action. The most skilful treatment at the hands of experienced physicians proved of no avail, and the patient gradually sank into a state of unconsciousness. The inflammation of the brain made the stomach sympathize with it to such an extent that Mr. Greeley refused and was really unable to take food in any form. He gradually became worse, and failed to recognize the few intimate friends and relatives who visited him. His daughter Ida was with him night and day. So violent did he become that it was found necessary to remove most of the furniture from the room. At one time he tore the watch presented to him by the employes of the *Tribune* apart, and again he threw a kerosene lamp on the floor, setting the room on fire, and narrowly escaping being burned to death. As his strength left him, he became more quiet, but did not show any signs of consciousness until about an hour before his death.

Mr. Greeley passed a very restless night Thursday. He raved incoherently all night, threw his arms wildly about, and rolled and tossed from one side of the bed to the other. At 8 a. m. to-day he remained unconscious. His extremities gradually became cold, and he was motionless in his bed. Dr. Choate, Miss Ida Greeley, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Stuart, and "Aunty" Samson were in constant attendance, but Mr. Greeley did not recognize them.

During the afternoon he appeared to be praying. Once he said aloud in a strong voice, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." An hour later he repeated several times. "I died before I was born," and at precisely 4 o'clock, he alarmed those about him by saying, in his natural tone of voice, "It is done." These were his last words. He then again relapsed into a state of total unconsciousness; his respirations became weaker, his extremities colder, and his face bore the unmistakable impress of death. He was pulseless at the wrist, and thus remained until 6 p. m. The room in which Mr. Greeley died was a large one on the northwest corner of the first floor of Dr. Choate's house. It was a bright one; neatly carpeted, but devoid of chairs, pictures, ornaments, washbasin, or any small articles of furniture. All these had been removed when Mr. Greeley first manifested evidences of violence. Before they were removed, however, he on one occasion broke his watch to pieces, and at another time threw a kerosene lamp on the floor; the burning oil ignited the carpet, and had it not been that an alarm was immediately given, the house might have been destroyed by fire.

The disease first developed itself violently two weeks ago to-night at a meeting of the Trustees of the *Tribune*, held at the residence of Mr. Samuel Sinclair. The next day Krackoizer was called in by Mr. Alvin J. Johnson. Then come the consultation, and the unanimous verdict of the doctors that acute mania had set in.

The seal placed upon Dr. Choate's lips in relation to the actual condition and treatment of his patient, and the development of the disease deprives history of an important chapter in the life of Horace Greeley. Nervous excitement, disappointed hopes, and loss of sleep doubtless produced the fatal disorder, while a terrible mental strain, proving too great for the exhausted physical system, hastened the result.

The funeral will probably take place on Tuesday from Dr. Chapin's Church.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 29—Yesterday evening, at the medical consultation, it was said that it was doubtful if he could live more than a few days. Dr. L. A. Hammond, one of his physicians, said: "I doubt if he will live 48 hours longer, and I should not be surprised to hear of his death to-night. While I was at his bedside," added the doctor, "Mr. Weed, the old friend of Mr. Greeley, came up, and, wishing to test Mr. Greeley, I said: 'Mr. Greeley, do you know Mr. Weed?' Mr. Greeley stared vacantly and answered that he had 'never met him in his life before,' and said, further, 'I never heard the name of Weed before.'" The doctor described Mr. Greeley as talking incoherently all the time, and, being quite obstinate, says he doesn't know his own daughter.

In the African Methodist Church, yesterday, the announcement of Mr. Greeley's condition by the Presiding Elder, greatly affected the congregation present.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Horace Greeley died, conscious and peacefully, at 6:50 p. m.

Horace Greeley's life was insured for $100,000 for the benefit of the *Tribune* Association.

It is announced that the Chappaqua home of

[*Continued on the Eighth Page.*]

Thanksgiving Day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 29.—There never was a more quiet Thanksgiving Day than that of this year in Madison. Business was generally suspended and there was a good attendance at the churches. For the rest, the people mostly remained within the home circle. Except a little skating on Lake Monona, which closed the night before, there was not any out-door amusement. At the Soldiers' Orphans' Home the children had a first class turkey dinner and a good time generally.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—A bountiful dinner was given to the newsboys and bootblacks at the restaurant of Howard & Boyle, yesterday, by D. Robert Barclay, proprietor of the *Evening Dispatch*. Nearly 200 boys sat down to the table. Mayor Brown, Rev. Dr. Berkley, Judge Primm, of the Criminal Court; Police Chief McDonough, and other prominent citizens were present, and addressed the boys in words suited to the occasion and their position in life.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 29.—The students of Smithson College, at Logansport, Ind., made Thanksgiving night a pleasant and enjoyable one by a grand supper in the College hall, which was well attended and admirably managed, Miss Smittzer and Master George H. Haight doing the honors in a very acceptable manner.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 29.—Thanksgiving was more generally observed yesterday than ever before.

Execution of a Murderer.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 29.—Ben Bacon, alias Henry Johnson, colored, was hung to-day for the murder of James H. Martin.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Desperado Life in That Country.

The Career of Cullen Baker---Assassination and Justice.

A Onachita Hero---How They Arrest People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1872.

Every few months, the papers from Missouri, or Memphis, or off Texas-way, relate the career of some unusual ruffian whose name may be used to scare housekeepers.

During the campaign, I went to the Southwest, and picked up a good deal of this kind of material, new to me, which I reproduce,—particularly since the Supreme Court of Arkansas has got to instigating brutality, and threatens to cut off the band of tourists who may venture into that State to tell the truth.

THE ARKANSAS-TEXAN.

General R. B. Marcy, writing as recently as 1866, says that "The ideas, habits, and language of the population upon the borders of Arkansas and Texas are eminently peculiar. * * * They constitute an anomalous and detached element in the social structure. Their sparsely-scattered forest-habitations, being far removed from towns or villages, and seldom visited by travellers, almost entirely exclude them from intercourse with the civilized world, and they are nearly as ignorant of what is transpiring outside of their own immediate sphere as the savages themselves. They seldom or never see a newspaper, and could not read it if they did."

General Marcy instances the lawless character of these people in the case of Sam. Houston once attempting, while in the plenitude of his popularity, to rebuke a youthful volunteer, just disbanded:

"Are you Sam. Houston?" said the young man.

"I am, sir."

"Are you the President of our Republic?"

"Yes, my young friend, I have that honor."

The loyal young man at once knocked Houston down, brutally, exclaiming:

"Well, d——n you, Sam. Houston, you are the very man I wanted to see!"

STORY OF CULLEN BAKER.

Texas is, in some degree, an intensification of Arkansas in the matter of violence; but, from either side, offenders slip over to the other, and are secure; while if, by any possibility, they become insecure in both States, there is the Indian Territory, with its vast solitudes, plentifully timbered, its game, and its partly civilized tribes, to entertain the exiles.

Cullen Baker made such a reputation in Texas and Kansas that his life has been published at Little Rock by his own brother-in-law, who shot him.

It seems that he was born in Tennessee, in 1835, and was, therefore, only 34 years old when he was shot dead, near the State line, Jan. 6, 1868. Baker was an illiterate poor white, who ran bare-footed, and with only one suspender, for several years after his family moved to Texas. In his youth, he had heard a good deal of the two gangs of "Regulators" and "Moderators," commanded by two Western demagogues and murderers, Porter and Rose, respectively. These fellows filled the land with their bands, which hanged and shot each other whenever they met. From childhood, Cullen Baker spent his time in fighting, and drinking grocery-whiskey. His haunts were two little Texas villages, at the edge of Arkansas, named Courtland and Forest Home.

HAPPY CHILDHOOD HOURS.

While he was yet a boy, he was often seen whipping some quiet old farmer around the town with a switch, or poking him along at a trot with a poisonous bug on the end of a stick, simply to show the villagers that he could "boss" that country. In one of his early fights, he had his skull broken, and this brought on a religious turn, during which he married, at the age of 19. His head was bandaged at the time of the marriage; but, soon after the honeymoon, he took to rum and fighting again, and one of his pastoral amusements was mounting on the shoulders of old men and boys to make them carry him about the streets, pegging them meantime on the head with a knife or pistol. These people could do nothing but carry him as long as he liked, in order to avoid being stabbed.

About six months after his marriage, he took a leather whip out of a store at Forest Home, and whipped an orphan-boy unmercifully, in the presence of many people, who persuaded the boy to have him arrested.

FIRST MURDER.

The only citizen who ventured to give testimony in this case was followed home by the young bridegroom with a double-barreled gun loaded with shot and ball. He ordered the man out of his house before his family, and told him he was going to shoot him through the legs. The man got behind a post, but Baker threatened to shoot him in the head if he did not stand out. The poor fellow took the latter alternative, and the young villain raised his fowling-piece with perfect solicitude and with great accuracy, and discharged a double load in the lower extremities of the man, who fell upon the ground and died in a few days. The assassin thought he would ride out of the country for a short time, until the thing blew over, and he was never arrested for it. He retired, instead, to Perry County, Ark., 80 or miles from Little Rock, where he had an uncle.

SECOND MURDER.

His wife died at this place from bad treatment; and he killed, just about that time, a Mr. Wartham for interfering with Baker, who had cut a bundle of switches to whip Wartham's wife with them. The desperado had ordered the woman out on the porch to let him whip her, and the husband, seeking to pacify him, was stabbed with a knife, and fell dead on the spot. Baker then went back to Texas, and married a second wife. Soon after this, he was made a conscript by the Rebel authorities, and marched to Little Rock; but he was so desperate and insubordinate that he would leave the command and go home whenever he liked, and nobody dared interfere with him.

OTHER MURDERS.

On one of these occasions, he rode past a wagon where a negro woman was sitting amongst some of the emigrants, and, without saying a word, he raised his piece and shot her dead. The book says that the woman's master was "greatly mortified at his loss." Next he shot six balls into a negro boy whom he had been for several months trying to whip, and had once tied to a tree for that purpose. After a while, the conscripting authorities pursued him so closely that he went voluntarily to Little Rock, took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and was employed as an overseer of freedmen.

MORE BLOOD.

He had not held this place very long before he drew his six-shooter and shot an inoffensive negro dead. Running away, he was overhauled by a military squad, called "Independent Rangers," otherwise bushwhackers; and he so distinguished himself by atrocity amongst these that he soon became the natural leader of the band. After this period it is almost impossible to relate his murders in detail. On one occasion he pursued a number of poor people who were trying to get out of the land of the Jayhawkers to emigrate South, and, in cold blood, he and his band murdered the entire body. The houses of all quiet citizens and "Feds," of Perry County were next burned to the ground, and the women and children driven to the woods, while household goods, mules, wagons, and stock were carried off to the Texas border.

HIS WIFE,

who had been in Texas for some time, heard, on one occasion, that he was in the hands of the Federal authorities, condemned to be shot, and she rode from Texas to Little Rock, to find him, and back again, and then returned a second time to Perry County, making a total distance of about 600 miles, which she rode perfectly alone; and yet, when she came in the presence of this ungrateful desperado, he damned her, and said that he wished, when she started, she had been so sick that she could not move hand or foot. However, after beating this poor woman for years, and compelling her to lead his sort of life, he went nearly insane when she finally died, and, several weeks after her death, dressed the dead body in effigy, and set it upon the floor in his house. In two months and seven days after she died, he addressed her sister, who was 16 years old, and proposed marriage to her. The woman refused him, and accepted Thomas Orr, and this led to a bushwhacking war between the two, wherein Orr was hanged once by Baker to a tree, but he survived, and shot the outlaw in his tracks.

THE LONELY DESPERADO.

At the close of the war, Baker moved to an island in the Sulphur Red River, and took charge of a ferry. His first exploit was to attack his rival Orr, and break his head with a pine-knot. Orr kept school in that country, and for several years had to go to the schoolhouse with a pair of revolvers and a double-barreled shot-gun, literally teaching the young idea how to shoot. Baker became such a terrible desperado that the whole community where he lived was outraged; but the Justice of the Peace refused to act in the matter, and the citizens sent an obsequious delegation to the villain, beseeching him to behave somewhat more quietly and kill none of the neighbors. He gave a sort of verbal promise to this effect, but excepted several whom he said he must kill "any way." He was a great stickler for his reputation, and always killed any person of either sex who had told any story about him. Sometimes, when he would kill a man, he would kill two or three more for intimating that he had done it. He used, at times, to hunt down his enemies with a pack of hounds, and, when another party bid off his ferry, he defied him to bring a boat to the place. Hearing that some of the citizens meditated waylaying him, he swore

GENERAL VENGEANCE

against the county, and all the people had to fortify their houses, and nobody dared mention his name, even in the mildest terms. He proceeded to kill all the hogs in that region, robbed the stores when he liked, and, when he had robbed a Mr. Rowden's store, and heard that Rowden had spoken disrespectfully of him for it, he called at his house one night, asked Rowden to come on the porch, and there shot him in the left side so that he fell dead. Next he attempted to employ some freedmen to work for people to whom he was obligated, and, when they refused, they were all shot. The Federal authorities turned the military on the fellow in the year 1867; but, for one year or more, he bade them defiance, took to the bottoms, and had several encounters with the troops, some of whom he shot. Some of his encounters with the Government troops gained him so great a reputation amongst the old Texas Rebels that they forgot his private crimes and called him the "Bowie County hero" and the great Yankee-killer. At one time, Baker met a Government wagon, guarded by several soldiers, and he, entirely alone, shot the driver from his saddle, ran off the guard, and seized the team. One day, on a drunken spree, he led a crowd of poor whites, all armed, to the residence of a Mr. Howell Smith, who had given shelter to a family of freedmen, and they murdered two-thirds of all the people in the house, amongst them the old man; and they also stabbed his daughters, whom they accused of cohabiting with the negroes. In this fight, Baker was wounded and closely pursued; but he survived, and picked up two boon-companions by the names of Matt. Kirby and Seth Rames. Rames was caught and hanged by the Federal soldiers. Baker then went off to Boston, Texas, and assassinated Captain Kirkland, Freedmen's Bureau Agent, and, returning to Kansas, killed two Government officers named Andrews and Willis. Governor Clayton ordered the militia out against him. Then he slipped back to Texas, and immediately decoyed some freedmen to join his militia, under the pretence of being a Federal officer hunting Baker. When he got them off a little piece, he ordered his band to fire on them, and six were instantly killed. Next they shot James Salmon, taking him out of bed and tying his hands while they robbed his house. Salmon was shot on the charge of being implicated in the murder of Rames. Even after this, the citizens proposed to treat with him, and he offered to give a bond of $200,000, with the best security that Bowie County afforded, for good behavior,—knowing that no man dared to refuse to enter upon his bond if he should ask it. Before the bond was given, however, he killed two negroes; and, when he did offer it, he exempted three persons whom he said he should kill if they remained on the earth.

DEATH OF BAKER.

He next resolved to capture Little Rock with a band of brigands; but, instead of leading them north, he took them back to Sulphur River, and proceeded to assassinate such persons as he had piques against. He visited the house of his father-in-law, where his old enemy, Orr, was sleeping by the side of his wife, and he took the husband and his other male connections off, besides some neighbors, all tied with ropes. Orr was put on horseback behind one of the gang, and Cullen Baker held a rope which was fastened around Orr's neck. A little way from the house, the rope was thrown over a limb, and the other man rode out, leaving the pinioned victim struggling in the air. Baker was so anxious to hang one of the other prisoners, however, that he cut his brother-in-law down to get the rope for that purpose, so that the first man was resuscitated. A few days after this, the persevering Orr, accompanied by three other persons, pursued Baker so closely that they caught him camping by the roadside, and shot half-a-dozen pieces into him and his associate, Kirby. Baker was armed at that time with a double-barreled shot-gun, four six-shooters, and three derringers; Kirby had a double-barreled shot-gun, two six-shooters, and a knife.

Such is the history of one of the most desperate scoundrels who ever lived in any country or any age, and who was a terror both to Arkansas and Texas.

THE VENERABLE MANSLAYER.

In almost every county in Arkansas, there exists at this time some one pre-eminent desperado. As I left Little Rock for Memphis, in the latter part of September, 1872, I fell in with a young man from the town of Washington, Hempstead County, where the Confederate State Government was revived in 1872. He was on his way to college at Lexington, Va.

"What character of county officers have you in Hempstead?" I said.

"Sulky and worthless rascals, who won't oblige anybody. Our County Clerk is named Martin, an imported Radical from Texas. I don't think much he's a Northern man. He's a case!"

"How so?"

"Oh! you can't get county scrip or money out of him if he don't like you. There's Andrews, the richest man in our county. I reckon he don't know how much he is worth, he's got so much property. He wanted some county scrip to pay taxes with, and tried to get it from that Martin. The man wouldn't oblige him nohow! So he goes to old Elijah Ferguson, and offered him a percentage to get it. Elijah went over and he says: 'Martin, I want you to pay up this scrip!' 'Whose is it?' said Martin. 'It's Andrews'; but I've come for it!' Martin took it and just paid it over without a word."

"Why," said I, "why should Ferguson get it any more than Andrews?"

"Because Martin's afraid of him. He's just scared the money out of him. We all use Old Elijah Ferguson to collect debts. He's killed his man, and he has got six boys, each of whom has killed two. If that family get down on a man, he's got to leave the country. Old Elijah says, if he can kill two or three of these carpet-baggers, he'll rest easy in his grave."

All this was calmly said to me by a young Arkansan on the way East to be educated.

LIFE AT THE FOOT OF THE OZARKS.

Nowhere in America, except perhaps in Texas, is life taken with so little compunction as in Arkansas. A few instances will show this:

Some time ago, Poynter and John Haile, the two men who killed Hickox and Browne, in Pope County, resolved to kill another person, about the little county-seat of Dover. One day they saw him go into a grocery, or, as it is called in Arkansas, a "doggery," to take a drink. Each fellow at once slipped behind a couple of trees which were separated some little distance and right opposite the shop-door. As the man came out, both assassins fired, and he fell dead in the street. In a short time, these chaps were before a magistrate, demanding instant release, and swearing that the other man had said that he would kill them "on sight." They were dismissed immediately, and the thing blew over in six hours.

THE LAW'S ASSASSINS.

A still later murder will make plain to you the extraordinarily mixed condition of right and wrong amongst this population.

While the gang of Hogan, Ben Young, Haile, and Poynter were lurking behind a mountain where they hide, to the west of Dover, some Sheriff's officers came over from Johnson County, and asked them to go into Dover and arrest a murderer by the name of Glover, a Missourian. This was three days after the shooting of Williams, and before the time when General Upham occupied Dover with his guard, so that the outlaws went in and came out of the county-seat as they pleased.

Glover was a professional murderer, who went about freely saying that, after he killed two or three more men, he would leave Pope County and retire to Missouri. He had a pique against a man by the name of Allen Drake, and he took the favorite position for assassinating planters and farmers in that country, namely, at Drake's barn, where the victim would have to come out to put away his horse at night. Glover waited there, with his horse tied in the woods close at hand, for a day or two, quietly and perseveringly intent upon doing this murder; and, when Drake walked out of his house, one evening, to look at the horse, Glover fired both barrels of his gun into his body. Then, jumping on his horse, he rode right back into Dover, where he told of the deed, and said that now he only had one or two more men to kill in Pope County, when he should bid them good-bye.

It happened, strangely enough, that Glover was the man who had murdered Sheriff Morris William, brother of John Williams, six or seven years before. General Upham admits that this is the same person, and the Dover people are, therefore, to a degree, exculpated from the former murder. The farm of Allen Drake is in Johnson County, and a couple of Sheriff's deputies rode over the line, amongst the Poynter and Haile gang, and said:

"Boys, Glover means to slip into your band and get under your protection. Now, you are only fighting the Sheriff and the Radicals over here. You do not want to get the reputation of harboring a man like Glover, who kills for bad motives; so suppose you go over into Dover, and let him fraternize with you, and bring him out to us. We will wait for him right here." The idea struck these political outlaws as a good one; so they started into Dover, and there was Glover, full of blood, and triumphant in the number of his victims, quietly moving about town, with a Spencer rifle in his hands and a pair of pistols over his hips. He greeted the boys familiarly, and they replied in a genial country fashion, and asked him how he did, and about his horse, etc.

"Glover," said Poynter, "that is a mighty good gun you have got there. How much did you pay for it?"

Glover answered, and admitted that it was a good gun, and that it only had one or two men to kill in Pope County.

"I don't believe," said Poynter, "that we can produce a gun as good as that around Dover. Let's look at it it."

Poynter took the gun, and very curiously, and minutely, and admiringly looked at it up and down, and hefted it, and all at once presented it at Glover; and, just at that moment, John Haile slipped up behind him, and drew both pistols out of his pockets.

"We don't like men of your sort here, Glover," said Haile. "We don't want you in Pope County. You don't kill people from the same high motives we do."

They put Glover on his horse, and rode out of town toward Clarksville behind him, and, when they got near the county line, delivered him up to the two men who had been all this time waiting. These last men, fully armed, also followed Glover, after they had expressed their thanks to the political outlaws, and they kept close after him, saying nothing to each other until they got nearly opposite Drake's gate, where the murder had been committed, two or three nights before. There, looking for an instant at each other, without saying a word, both men raised their guns and shot Glover transversely from behind, so that, as General Upham relates, you could have put your arm through him two ways. They quietly rode on to Clarksville after the commission of the act, and left the carcass in the road.

FINIS.

Such a state of things may be expected to go on when the carpet-bagger's Chief Justice of Arkansas writes in this spirit. (I allude to the notorious John McClure, an importation from from the hop-pole region of Ohio.) He says:

"We will gladly join the Ku-Klux and Brindle-Tails, and help them cut off the ears of the next newspaper correspondent who enters the State, especially Smalley, of New York, and

"GATH."

CATTLE-BREEDERS.

Convention of the Raisers of Short-Horn Cattle—Final Proceedings.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 28.—The Convention of Short-Horn Breeders brought its deliberations to a close this evening, the proceedings having been marked by all the highest qualities of a deliberative assembly.

The question of the Herd-Book was the prominent subject of discussion; and, this evening Messrs. Porter, of Illinois; Miles, of Michigan; Christie, of the Province of Ontario; Kennard, of Kentucky; Patterson, of Iowa; Babbitt, of Wisconsin; Pickerell, of Illinois; Bedford, of Kentucky; Allen, of New York; Jones, of Ohio, Welch, of Iowa; Duncan, of Illinois; Bacon, of Iowa; Matthews, of Indiana; Coffin, of Kentucky, and others, took part.

At the termination of the discussion, the report of the Committee, as amended, was adopted, and is as follows:

Resolved, That for the better management of the American Herd-Book in the future, the Committee beg leave to make the following recommendations:

Resolved, That, in the record, the name and address of both breeder and owner shall be given, together with the date of birth and the color of the animal.

Resolved, That the ancestry of the animals should be traced on both sides to imported animals before they be entitled to registry; or to those heretofore recorded in the American Herd-Book, save those with pedigrees not false or spurious, before they can be entitled to registry.

Resolved, That family names ought to belong to the breeder first claiming that name in some agricultural paper of the United States or Canada, or the Herd-Book.

Resolved, That the person under whose direction the animals are coupled should be recognized as the breeder of the produce.

Resolved, No females shall be entered in the Herd-Book until they have produced a living calf, except as the produce of the dams and sire. Lost.

Resolved, That a Committee shall be appointed by the President and Directors of this Association, whose duty it shall be to examine all pedigrees charged by any member of the Association as errors and forgeries, or believed by them to be errors and forgeries; and, when decided to be wrong, that the fact be published in a chapter of errors, to be attached to each succeeding volume of the Herd-Book.

Resolved, That Lewis F. Allen be requested to continue the publication of the American Short-Horn Herd-Book in accordance with the above recommendations.

The following resolution was offered, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention tender their thanks to all railroads entering Indianapolis for the half-fare rates granted delegates to this Convention.

The same gentleman offered another resolution, which was also adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Legislature of Indiana for the use of their hall.

On motion of Mr. Mills, of Michigan, the resolutions defining terms of fixing the status of cattle, as set forth in our report of the first day of the Convention, were taken from the table, and adopted.

Mr. Porter, of Illinois, offered the following:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, it is not only necessary, in the successful breeding of Short-Horned cattle, that we should secure animals of fine form, pedigree, etc., but that they should be well fed and cared for; at the same time, we look upon the practice of keeping up cattle without exercise, and feeding them to the utmost capacity, for the purpose of sale, as injurious to their health and usefulness as breeders.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hostetter called up a report of the Committee on Veterinary Matters; and, with some amendments, it was adopted.

The report, as adopted, is as follows:

WHEREAS, The General Government of the United States has made large and liberal appropriations to the respective States for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges; and

WHEREAS, The live stock interest of the country is of vast and growing importance, and entitled to its just share of such appropriation with other agricultural interests; and

WHEREAS, Comparatively little is known of the diseases of domestic animals, and their treatment and cure; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the breeders of Short-Horns, recommend the establishment of an efficient Professorship of Veterinary Practice in each Agricultural College; and that said Professorship receive a liberal endowment from the College fund.

Resolved, That we invite the breeders of horses, and the breeders of other domestic animals, to unite and co-operate with us in promoting this object.

On motion of Mr. Claude Matthews, of Indiana, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Mr. Allen be requested, in recording pedigrees sent by one breeder, that, when quite a number are recorded, of the same pedigree, in one volume, the first shall be recorded in full, and that those following be abbreviated by reference to the first.

Mr. De Shay moved the adoption of the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby tendered, to the President, for the impartial and dignified manner in which he has discharged his duties; and to the Secretary and his assistant, for the efficiency with which they have discharged their duties.

Mr. J. A. Patterson moved the following:

Resolved, That we tender the editors and reporters present at this Convention our thanks for the interest they have taken in this Convention; and that we pledge ourselves, each and every one of us, to make an effort to secure a large circulation for their papers.

Mr. Allen tendered his thanks to the Convention for the renewal of their confidence in his Herd-Book; after which the Convention adjourned.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors afterwards, it was decided to hold a meeting one year hence, the place not being decided upon.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your editorial to-day, headed "Thanksgiving," you use the following words: "Let us be thankful that the clergy and Mr. Greenebaum have at last succeeded in enforcing the Sunday law, and that next Sabbath only 2,000 saloons will be open."

Let me call your attention to the fact that you have curiously forgotten that it was not Mr. Greenebaum who has tried to enforce the Sunday law, and that he resigned the Chairmanship of the Committee as soon as he discovered that the Committee even *favored* such enforcement. Secondly, while I admit the invaluable services of the clergy in inaugurating the movement, I beg to suggest that it is the Police Department that has enforced the law, aided, as they have been, by about twenty enthusiastic citizens, called "spies" by our German friends. I also wish to say that, if next Sunday is to be no worse than last, there will be less than 100 saloons even clandestinely selling liquor on that day, leaving fully 2,000 closed in good faith, instead of open, as you say.

I would also observe that, if the members of the Personal Liberty League, or any other 1,400 saloon-keepers, *dare* to defy the law and open their places next Sunday, as you suggested yesterday they would do, they will find it the most unsuccessful price of strategy they can possibly attempt. They will be met by a flank movement they do not in the least expect, which will be no less effectual than surprising.

I counsel all those saloon-keepers that have come to me for leniency in prosecution, and have obtained it on promise of obedience to the law in future, to carefully abstain from a course that would be bad faith and ruinous policy.

Yours, OSSIAN.

Chicago, Nov. 28, 1872.

VETERINARY SCIENCE.

The Proposed Veterinary Medical Association.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: At the present moment, fortunately, the whole country is turning its attention to sanitary questions, in which the veterinary profession must play a most important part. The veterinary surgeon will be needed now where he was not needed before.

As far as our locality is concerned, the Illinois Humane Society, in its praiseworthy efforts to ameliorate the animal suffering occasioned by the epizootic influenza, has taken steps toward investigating the efficiency of those persons into whose hands these animals are given for treatment. In order to facilitate correct discrimination between regular veterinary surgeons and such persons as have unqualifiedly assumed the title, this Society has proposed that a competent Board of Medical Examiners should settle the question of qualification, and also that a Veterinary Medical Association should be formed, to consist only of such recognized practitioners.

In my letter of Nov. 20 to THE TRIBUNE, I had occasion to mention the requirements for a Veterinary Medical Association, as proposed,—one of its objects being to work hand in hand with the Illinois Humane Society. I will not yet speak of the prospects in terms of discouragement. But a suspicious silence on the part of the brethren leads me to fear that the proposition of the Illinois Humane Society is thought slightingly of.

With the proffered aid of this Society,—which certainly deserves to be noticed and appreciated,—are we to continue thus inactive? Can nothing be done to arouse us from our mental slumbers, and cause us to promote the onward progress of our art? Purposes, to be available, must ripen into effect and vigor of action, or they will subside into nonentity and rottenness. Success or discomfiture!—there is no half way distance; we cannot have both. We must do something; we may not be rapid or brilliant and effective at once, but let us be doing. Success will not possibly attend a primary effort, but let us try. There is matter for rejoicing even in a first attempt, feeble though it may be. We need not be discouraged; facility comes with patience.

Such are the principles which pervade and emanate from the greatest minds of the present age; and the evidence naturally suggests to us the question, "Are we making that progress and assuming that position which, with the present state of things before us, and the march of intellect in all its phases, we are called upon to do?"

It has been argued that a veterinary surgeon is not called upon to take any part in the competitive race of mankind,—his professional calling does not admit of it; or that, once being duly installed, with the necessary qualifications, the career of doubt, difficulties, and perplexities is, or should be, at an end, and what remains is for each to seek out means most accessible and offering the greatest facilities for the attainment of affluence,—the greatest professional success being measured only by well-filled pockets, and the respectability of the man judged by the amount of independence he exhibits to those around him.

My belief is, that such is too true an aspect of the profession at the present moment,—a state which constitutes the important elements of our "*Opprobrium Medicina Veterinarius.*" The generic signs of the "cow-leech" and "horse-farrier" still cling to us, and upon every occasion we do not omit to expose the indications of our ancestral rise.

The present age demands activity and open demonstration as evidences that we are earnest and honest in our desires to work for the general weal. All selfishness must be thrown aside, as unworthy of men whose minds have been liberalized and expanded by scientific truth. It is by thus acting, and thus only, that we shall in the end reap our just reward. Exclusiveness becomes not men of science, and secrecy is worthy only of the charlatan, who is always bold and presuming because he has nothing to lose, while by him a principle never yet was developed and never will be. He works not to accomplish it. His aims are purely selfish. This is the little circle by which all his desires are inclosed, and here his thoughts and wishes centre. Such conduct is altogether unworthy of a professional man, who should ever be actuated by higher and nobler motives,—motives conducive to the general good of his fellows, and the amelioration of the sufferings of those animals that are placed lower in the scale of existence than he is, since this latter constitutes his particular domain.

There has not been that union which is strength. There has been no practical way of bringing it about; and the only way in which it can be brought about is by our combining together under the banner of a Medical College. It is essential that we should have well-educated men in the profession, and that we should have the same rights as are claimed by the sister-profession. When that is attained, we will have a better class of men joining us directly.

I am extremely gratified with the steps taken by the Illinois Humane Society to remedy the existing veterinary evil, and to meet newly-discovered requirements regarding the health of live stock generally, and their relation to the health and interests of the community. It is surely required of us, as a profession, to be up and doing, lest we should be overtaken and distanced in the race of mind. Fast are the chilling frost-mists of ignorance being dispelled by the bright rising of the sun of science, which, in this our day, seems to have put on the seven-leagued boots of the fairy tale, so rapid and wide are its strides. What has been said of Truth may also be said of her hand-maiden, Knowledge: "It may be obscured, may be veiled, may be hidden; but it shall nevertheless be ascendent. It shall fill the universe with a flood of molten glory. It shall bathe the mountain-tops, and crest the ocean-waves, and light up the valleys with a glow of heavenly beauty; and Ignorance shall flee into the depths of fathomless abyss, for it shall not find a resting-place for its foot upon the earth."

Yours, N. H. PAAREN, V. S.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27, 1872.

PORTAGE CITY, Wis., Nov. 25, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I noticed a very excellent letter written by N. H. Paaren, V.S., in THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday, Nov. 20, urging the establishment of a Veterinary College, also Veterinary Medical Associations throughout the the State. I see no earthly reason why our profession should not rank as high in America as in England and France. The losses which are continually occurring among horses and cattle are a monstrous and growing evil; and, in view of preventing unnecessary diseases and premature deaths, there ought to be a Veterinary College in every State in the Union; but it is almost impossible to interest the right kind of men, so that they may use their influence for the purpose of directing the attention of the General Government to the value and importance of Veterinary Science.

It is very important that our science should attract the notice of legislators, for it bears a very intimate relation to social science, inasmuch as men and animals are subject to similar diseases, which are communicable one to the other, and which often arise spontaneously and are transmitted from one to the other.

For the man of education, there is no field that offers more inducements than that of Veterinary Science. The epizootic which is now spreading rapidly all over this country is beginning to open men's eyes to the fact that we must have educated veterinary surgeons to attend to their noble animals. For it is a fact that the losses from this disease, and from every acute disease, are far greater than they ought to be; and these losses are felt by the hard-working farmer, and by those who depend upon the earnings of the horse for a living; and they must certainly hail as a great blessing any attempts to introduce an improved medical literature, and a rational system of practice, which shall remedy the great evils which now exist.

It is no wonder that public opinion is down on all "horse-doctors," as they are called, because there are but very few educated veterinary surgeons in the United States, and especially in the Western States; and the people who practice veterinary medicine in small towns are the most illiterate set of men that I ever saw. The majority of them cannot read or write, and are too lazy to work for a living, and they turn their attention to doctoring horses. A man may understand anatomy, physiology, pathology, and chemistry, and have all other scientific qualifications necessary for the practice of the veterinary art, and spend a whole lifetime in the study and practice of it; then he don't know one-twentieth part as much about the practice of veterinary surgery as these men pretend to know, who never studied the art a moment in their lives. These empirics pretend to know more about the horse than our Creator, who made the whole machinery, and knows the relevant strength of all its parts.

We have as many empirics, who never studied medicine a moment in their lives, who are travelling about this country, and prescribing for the human subject, and killing them by thousands, as we have who prescribe for horses and cattle; therefore the necessity for a law that will protect educated and honest practitioners, and oblige a man to pass an examination and obtain a diploma, or be subject to a heavy fine if found practicing.

I make the assertion that there are more people and horses killed annually with medicine than die with disease.

L. B. ALLEN, V. S.

THE RED MEN.

Statement by a Quaker Official as to the Working of the Indian Peace Policy.

OMAHA AGENCY, Neb., 11th mo., 9th, 1872.

FRIEND: I cheerfully comply with thy request to furnish a few facts, in relation to the working of President Grant's "Quaker Peace Policy," so far as my own personal observation has extended, in an intimate association with the tribe placed under my charge for about three and a half years past. It has so happened, in the ordering of Providence, that my lot has been cast among the Omaha Indians, and I am free to confess that all my preconceived notions of Indian character have undergone a complete metamorphosis, so far at least as this tribe is concerned; having been taught from my very childhood to regard them as a base, treacherous, and bloodthirsty people, fearfully addicted to all the low vices that too much prevail amongst the more degraded of our own race.

The Omahas are a mild, amiable people, very tractable and easily influenced. In their social intercourse, they are frank and cordial. Their remarkable truthfulness has often been a matter of surprise to me, considering the influences with which they have been surrounded. Their ordinary conversation is cheerful and sprightly; yet I have observed that they rarely indulge in jesting, and are very careful not to wound the feelings of another. Nearly every member of the tribe is a pattern of abstinence from the indulgence in strong drink as a beverage. I have mingled with them freely for more than three years, but I have never yet seen a drunken Indian. So much for their social habits.

Of their industry as a class, I cannot speak so favorably, though I can testify to a very marked and hopeful improvement in that direction. The great necessity in the work of Indian civilization is a stimulus to individual exertion; a lack of which is always to be found in the community system that has heretofore prevailed amongst them. So long as their subsistence was procured mainly from the buffalo-hunt, the life of the Indian was one of relaxation and indolence. The body of the animal, in addition to a little corn, cultivated mainly by the female members of his family, supplied him with his necessary food; while the thick, warm hide furnished him with comfortable clothing and bedding, and a tent beside, to shelter him from the storms. The rapid influx of the white man into his hitherto sacred hunting-grounds has precipitated the crisis upon the now helpless Indian. He realizes that henceforth he must walk in the same path as the white man. The experience and observation of the past three years have amply convinced me of his capacity and willingness to adapt himself to his new situation.

Already a deep interest is manifested in the education of his children. He realizes that mental culture is one of the necessities of his new position. Nearly all the Indian children of a suitable age to attend school are now receiving the benefits of instruction from earnest and capable teachers; and strangers who visit the schools uniformly testify to the admirable discipline and wondrous progress of the pupils. The average attendance at these schools is rarely equalled at the public schools of the country. First-day or Sabbath schools are also kept up amongst them; where Scripture-readings, and other exercises calculated to foster a devotional feeling, are introduced. These school-children are furnished with suitable clothing by the liberality of the Society of Friends. Since the introduction of the new schools amongst them, within the space of two years, many of the children have learned to read well and write a very legible hand; they are also very expert at figures, and able to master quite intricate calculations.

The grown-up Indians have also improved much faster than their most sanguine friends were led to expect; and, instead of the life of idleness in which these lords of the prairie indulged a few years ago, many of them may now be found engaged in agricultural pursuits, such as plowing, cultivating their crops, building fences, making roads and bridges, etc.; whilst others display their capacity for mechanical pursuits by building comfortable houses for themselves on the farms recently allotted to them, in place of holding their lands by a common tenure, as heretofore. These Indians, being possessed of more land than they need on the reservation assigned to them by the Government, have recently petitioned Congress, and procured the enactment of a law providing for the sale of a portion of their surplus lands, so as to enable them to become successfully established in agricultural pursuits, without any pecuniary aid from the Government.

I wish here to say a few words in relation to an error that I have found to prevail very generally in the public mind in relation to Indians being supported by a gratuity from the Government. I allude particularly to Indians in what is known as the Northern Superintendency, embraced principally within the State of Nebraska, with whose condition I am most familiar; though I believe the remarks I am about to make will apply equally well to other semi-civilized tribes. The reservations now occupied by these several tribes, and the annuities paid to them for a certain series of years, instead of being gratuities from the Government, are, in reality, a small consideration in lieu of the peaceable surrender of immense tracts of the most fertile land, perhaps, to be found anywhere in America,—land which, it is admitted, this great Government could wrest from them by force, but at what a fearful cost of blood and treasure the history of the past can testify.

The humane policy adopted by President Grant is calculated not only to mitigate some of the evils that have long been crushing down a race of people to which we are so largely indebted for many of the comforts and blessings enjoyed by the teeming millions of this great country, but likewise reflects a National credit upon the administration of the officers of the Government. Very truly, thy friend, E. PAINTER.

ABOUT THE ABSTRACT BOOKS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Before paying half a million of dollars for an article, it may be profitable to inquire what we are getting for our money, and what it will be worth when paid for.

Many seem to think that these abstract-books do in fact contain, in a brief and comprehensive form, all the essential points necessary to be known relative to each instrument or conveyance spread upon the original record-books in the Recorder's office. This impression has been derived from observing the contents of the "abstracts," or "examinations of title," which were issued, from time to time, from the abstract-offices, *before the fire*. But this is a mistake. The real contents of these abstract-books fall far short of answering any such purpose. The method of keeping them is this:

The number of a particular lot or section of land, or some regularly-described part of it, being first given at the head of a page in the book, a single line across the page ordinarily suffices to state all that is to be preserved or shown in regard to each instrument or conveyance mentioned. It professes to give the names of the parties, but frequently states only the *first* named out of several grantors or grantees; also, the date of the instrument, the consideration, general character, whether deed, release, trust-deed, or mortgage, together with date of filing, and perhaps the volume and page of the record. This is all that the indexes may be depended on to show. Nothing more. And what is this all worth? and what practical use can be made of it? How are titles to be established merely by such *memoranda*? Of what use is it to know that a deed has been given to some one unless we know its contents, and how executed?

And even the items, as given, are not always reliable. It is a common practice in these indexes to designate as a "warrantee deed" a mere quitclaim with covenant against acts of the grantor, as well any deed, short of a full covenant warrantee, which contains any covenant at all. These books are no guide in this respect. At the best, they show no more than a simple chain of paper-title. Nor were they ever intended for anything more than to aid the compiler in the examination of the public records, by directing them where to find any particular instrument, so as to learn its contents.

All of the special matters and the essential features in each conveyance, those things which impart to it and determine its real value, are seldom or never mentioned in these books. Rarely do they give the boundaries or dimensions of any irregular parcels; scarcely ever the full names of all the parties, if more than one of each; no statement of the special covenants contained; nor of the liens or encumbrances recited; nor of the particular estate conveyed; nor whether the grant is made by virtue of any contract or agreement, or under any will; nor what are the conditions of a trust estate, or the terms prescribed in a trust deed or mortgage, or in what manner a power of sale shall be exercised. No notice is taken of these matters. They were all left to be sought for in the records.

Any defects in matters of date, names, or description of parties, description of lands, or of the estate conveyed, or in mention of homestead waiver; any failure in the mode of execution, such as omission of the seal to signature, absence of witnesses to the signature of "grantor by his *mark*," non-identification of grantor by the acknowledging officer, omission of notary's seal, or, in fact, any mention whatever of the mode of acknowledgment, or whether acknowledged at all, none of these matters are noticed in the abstract-books. And yet what opinion can be formed of the validity of any deed in which these things are unknown?

In the "abstracts of title" furnished from these offices *before the fire*, these items were supplied by the abstract men from an examination of the public records. Since the fire, they are altogether omitted in their abstracts, except in cases where these items have been preserved in impressions taken from former abstracts. That is, the abstract-books furnished a *key to the public records* so long as they existed. Since those are destroyed, they are a *key to nothing*, because there is nothing by which to verify them.

Again; these books, such as they are, are full of figures, characters, symbols, contractions, and abbreviations, adapted for convenience, which have a meaning to their compilers; but, to the uninitiated and uninstructed, they have no signification, or their meaning is only in conjecture; and no Court can recognize them, or give them any definite construction, unless supported by testimony. Shall we have a glossary appended to the books? or who shall act as standing interpreter to the Courts, when these books shall become evidence under the statute? And who will commit his title to the chances of such testimony?

Besides, although these three sets of books have a common origin, yet, as they are the result of as many different compilations, each set does, in fact, contain many items of information relative to the instruments recorded which are wanting in the others. And, as each item is of some value, in the event of purchase the county is entitled to the benefit of all the information comprehended in the several sets. And a new and complete set should be insisted on, as a condition of the purchase, which shall be made to include everything found in each and all of these sets of books. The abstract men themselves admit that it would now be quite impossible, since the loss of some of these sets by the fire, to furnish a complete abstract from any one set alone; and hence the consolidation of the three firms as a matter of necessity. In this way, also, the regular business of these firms would suffer no material disturbance nor their means of living be destroyed, by the sale of such copy of their books; and no such price as half a million of dollars could be thought of for a copy, except on the ground of speculating on the public misfortunes.

So far as providing the means for investigating titles is concerned, these abstract offices have something of more real and permanent value to the public than these abstract books, unless the fire has destroyed this also. It has been the uniform practice of these offices to take a copy, by impression, of every abstract of title issued from the office. Probably every parcel of land within the city limits, as well as in the subdivisions made within the county, and much more besides, has, at some time, been examined by some one or all of these offices, and abstracts made, showing the result of such examinations *from the public records*, many of them down to a very late period. In case the impressions of these have been preserved from the fire in their copy-books, they would be of more value to the country than all the abstract-books now offered for sale, since these contain the precious information which those books have failed to preserve, why not make those copies the object of purchase by the county? The statute makes them evidence; thus every one whose title is affected by them will reap substantial benefit from *real abstracts* of all the conveyances mentioned in them.

But let us pay no half million of dollars for that which is sure to disappoint every one who trusts to it, and which will tend to unsettle titles rather than confirm and establish them.

W. T. STEELE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28, 1872.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

On the 20th inst., Governor Booth, of California, issued pardons to eighteen convicts.

—The Kansas Pacific is now operating 794 miles of railroad, and will be increased shortly to 1,000 miles.

—The St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad was opened just before winter set in; and now, for two weeks, two thousand men have been at work re-opening it.

—The new town of Kearney Junction, where the Burlington & Missouri Railroad taps the Union Pacific, was started Sept. 29 last, and is building 150 houses to-day.

—During the month of October, 86 newspapers were established in the United States, and 41 suspensions were announced.

—The Boston, Hartford & Erie Road will replace its Boston depot, which was burned in the great fire, with a corrugated iron structure to cost $20,000.

—The stereotype plates in the Boston *Pilot* building were valued at $100,000. Although they were in vaults, the plates were melted down, and less than 10 per cent of them are serviceable.

—The city of Indianapolis has ceded to the State a block of ground adjoining the present State-House Square, and the Legislature will take immediate measures for the erection of a new State-House.

—Shanghae advices report that multitudes are dying from the famine in Corea. Tens of thousands of Chinese at Amoy are suffering from an Indian fever called dengue.

—Vote of some of some of the principal cities of Iowa: Dubuque, 3,068; Davenport, 3,029; Burlington, 2,657; DesMoines, 2,145; Council Bluffs, 1,387; Clinton, 1,329; Ottumwa, 1,255; Cedar Rapids, 1,071.

—The Superintendent of Schools in Van Buren County, Iowa, has revoked the certificates of 92 school teachers, who refused or neglected to attend the Teachers' Institute, as they were required to by law.

—Of 500,000 people within the bounds of the North Alabama Conference, 245,000 belong to no church. At least 175,000 have no churches, and 100,000 children never attend Sunday-School. About 400,000 are whites, and 100,000 are negroes. A large proportion of whites can not read or write.

—In the case of George D. Wright, of Fond du Lac, Judge Miller, of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, has decided that a bankrupt cannot sell his homestead and claim his store as a residence by moving into it, and orders that the store and lot be delivered to the bankrupt's creditors.

—The Grand Trunk Railway was accommodated by the Government of Canada with a loan of $15,000,000. It has never paid principal or interest, and at current rates the accumulation of the latter would now probably represent a sum not less in amount than the principal.

—The authorities of San Francisco recently offered a reward of $8 for every human body recovered from the bay. This excited a lively competition between the Rogue Riderhoods of the city, and in a short time the crop of cadavers was all harvested. But as these reapers of men continue to gather in the bodies, the papers intimate that some of them aid in supplying the bay from the ranks of the citizens.

—The Art Association of San Francisco applied through M. De Breuil, Consul-General of France in that city, to the French Government for information of the terms on which such plaster casts as those used in the State Art Schools of Paris could be obtained. The response is that France has not forgotten the generality of San Francisco during the late war, and will present a set of casts to the agent of the Association in Paris.

—A serious charge has been preferred against several prominent citizens of West Virginia, and James K. P. Leslie, Rhineman, have been having forged the will of ceased. The sole legat Charles Goens, a colored m rested, and it is rumored th witness on behalf of the pr

—The Winona *Republican* poultry disease is carrying off in that vicinity. E. C. Curtis has twenty chickens; Mr. Casler has lo inside of a week, all young chicken Wheeler, on the south side of Lake W also lost several fowls. The chickens with a swelling throat and sores on th the head, from which they die in a day

—It is estimated that 600,000 beeves driven from Texas into Kansas, Nebr the Western Territories during the takes about 200,000 head of beeves support the Indians; for these the G pays. In all the ranges of country the Rocky Mountains and the River, as high up as British they receive cattle from Texas. two seasons to get a drove through to Washington Territory on the Pacific price obtained there yields a heavy p drovers. Texas, as yet, is the grea district, and Kansas the recruiting region. The money branch of this tr ried on principally at Kansas City, Misso bank last year passing over its counter 000 cattle money alone.

CUMULATIVE SYSTEM OF VOT

The Hon. Joseph Medill's Opi to How It Works in Illino

CHICAGO, Nov.

General Comly, Editor Ohio State Journal

DEAR SIR: You ask me, first, "Is it judge as to the effect of cumulative Illinois?" Second. "If not, what do yo of it?"

It is too early to tell whether the system of voting has given us a better legislators than the old method would have —that is, more talented, capable, members. It will take several trials before we can judge tainty as to the working of system in this respect. I am prepared to say now is, that the elected by minority representation will favorably with the last or any preceding far as I can judge by appearances. ty, which embraces one-seventh of the our best men of neither party could be to be candidates. They could not spare the time to attend the House, and we were obliged to run the who would accept. If we have not delegation from this big county, the with minority representation, tributed to the pressure of business engagements of the able we have secured the services of several men of very respectable abilities.

But in another respect the new sys realized the most sanguine antic friends and others. For the first time tory of political organizations, represented from every portion and the aggregate representation proportion to the numerical strength party. Thus the Republicans have eighty-six members of the House, crats sixty-seven. The Republican State was 240,837; the Democra cluding O'Conor's) was 187,250. The an average of 2,800 Republican each Republican member, and 2,790 votes cast for each member of

What could be more equal or exact? The majority party have trol, but the minority party have sentation they are entitled to equality. Had the House been elected old "grab all" method, it lican 99, Democrat 54. We elected by single districts, and the Republicans thirty-three districts and the Demo eighteen. Divide the total Republican the number of Senators elected, tient is about 7,300 votes to each. Democratic vote by their Senators the quotient is 10,400. Thus you Democrats are not nearly represented Senate in proportion to their strength the House, which was elected on the representation plan, they have secured the number of members they should principles of right and justice.

The practical working of the two systems the "grab-all" and the proportional, ingly exemplified in this county, which into seven Senatorial Districts. cans carried six of them and the Democrats one; but for the other house, the elected eight and the Republicans thirteen bers, and that is exactly the number each party was entitled to in proportion strength at the polls, in this county.

For the first time for many years Democrats of this city be represented General Assembly by men of their sentiments; and for the first time since publican party was organized in Illinois have the Democrats secured a representative from Northern or the Republicans from ern Illinois, with rare exceptions. and bitterest Democratic district "Egypt" have now, for the first time tory of existing parties, elected Republicans the General Assembly.

I send you a list of the members elected the districts—beginning with Chicago ing with Cairo. Mark the number of licans who have been chosen to the House the Thirty-third to the Fifty-first District sive. These, with two of three heretofore constituted the Democratic of our State. Also note the number of who have been returned in the from the First to the Twenty (This territory is called "Canaan" contradistinction to "Egypt," at the end of the State.) From this Canaan's happy land, Democratic members have fore been as scarce as white black-birds.

Some of the politicians, before the predicted that cumulative voting would so much confusion and mischief that have to be abolished right away. The they said, would never comprehend it, or how to vote by that method; and the the election, they predicted, would able to count up the votes and make rect returns. But none of their evil prognos tications came to pass. The people soon understand their new power of cumulative ing, and exercised it freely. In quite a of instances they elected two Republicans Democratic district or two Democrats in publican district. This was done by "plump ing" for favorite candidates, or transferring part of a vote to a political opponent on of his personal merits or popularity. But general result did not change the proportion representation of parties. Since the see no assaults on the new system in the papers, and my opinion is that the great people are well pleased with the operation experiment of cumulative voting and tional representation; and unless it some hidden weakness or evil, in the future will be permanently retained in our C tion, and extended to other branches partments of our State Government. Respect fully, yours, JOSEPH M

General Loomis' Remains Burned in a Baggage Car.

From the Detroit Free Press, Nov.

As was announced Sunday, the remains of General Loomis left New York Saturday, would arrive here on Monday but circumstances which ended in consigning the body to the flames. The remains lay over at the Bridge until Monday, and were then in the car, and freight piled upon such quantities that, when the train Detroit Monday night, the put off all other freight marked point, but forgot the corpse. fore went on with the train. When five miles of Niles a fire was discovered baggage-car, catching from sparks thrown the locomotive. It had made such when discovered that there was no hope ing anything. Every piece of baggage as well as the way-bills of the messenger

The Association were apprised of the yesterday, but did not succeed in learning er the remains were consumed, or only burned. They will be here at 7 o'clock morning, and, to say the least, will ondition to be exhibited. There was excitement when the *facts* were known day, and much regret that the remains at once in the earth should be resurrected rial and then meet such a *fate*. The will not, of course, stop any proceedings for funeral to take place on Sunday. who would turn out to honor the dead will out to honor his ashes.

—William L. Gilbert has recently offered contribute $100,000 toward the endowment of educational institution, at Winsted, Conn., vided that an equal sum shall be contributed others.

—There has been a rumor current in political circles, for some days past, that President Grant intends to make the tour of Europe during the Executive duties *Baltimore*

COUNTY MATTERS.

y Out of the Abstract Mu Suggested by Mr. Root.

es of Taxes in What Was F erly the "Burnt District."

ess of General White on tiring from the Board.

eting of the Board of County Com was held yesterday afternoon, Pres n the Chair. Present—Messrs. Ash Crawford, Galloway, Harrison, Her Lonergan, Pahlman, Skelly, Ste and Miller.

Superintendent of County Charities another man was needed at the Co office. Permission was granted to

County Attorney said that after cons th the State's Attorney, the Warde nty House had been advised to deliv ner the horse and buggy taken by ome resurrectionists, the owner ha hat he did not know the object for wh se and buggy were hired. Warden was ordered to give them up.

ABSTRACTS.

County Attorney, Mr. Root, submitted ng:

ENTLEMEN: I am informed that there are in f private individuals a large number of f title to lands in Cook County. Many of t express a willingness to place them in the f the Recorder of Deeds, to be preserved the benefit of the public, or, at least, they g to allow them to remain long enough The Recorder can make an index, and certified copies to such persons as are em, charging such rates per folio as are law in other cases. There are abstracts to most of the tracts of land in the c least to the subdivisions. If any consid ber of owners of abstracts will place them al of the public, very many titles can be e county has an abstract of Wolcott's ad wn to the subdivision, and I know of n who has a large number that can be r the public without expense, and they will the Recorder's vaults as anywhere else.

atter was laid over.

esolution reported by the Special Co on purchase of abstracts came up, on of Mr. Stearns was tabled—yeas, —as follows:

Bogue, Harrison, Jones, Lonergan, Mil Skelly, and Stearns.

Ashton, Crawford, Galloway, Herting a

REBATES.

Committee on Equalization of Taxes heir action in regard to rebates of coun the burnt district. The number of a s for rebate on buildings and person was 6,079, of which 1,140 were The amount of tax on buil the North Division was $23,87 of rebate allowed, $19,422.4 outh Side the tax was $43,688, and th 26,147, and on the West Side the ta 79, and the rebate $1,277.19. The t al property on the North Side wa and the rebate $2,074; in the We the tax was $381, and the rebate $302 uth Division the tax was $43,688, an $26,147. The total amount of ta ngs was $69,039, and the total amoun was $46,847. On personal propert amount of tax was $46,358, and of re 524, the grand amount of tax bein 17, and of rebate $75,371. About 30 es, representing $8,257.80, have no ed for. The Committee recommended ion of the following:

That the Committee on Equalization and they are hereby authorized and grant rebates of county taxes on propert by fire as heretofore, and that the certificate hem for such rebate shall be received by Collector at any time after the return of th n, prior to the sale of the property for such that any action of this Board contravening ons of this resolution be, and the same are inded.

olution was adopted.

e Committee reported favorably o plications for rebates of taxes, asked e ground of excessive valuation, and s were concurred in.

EDUCATION.

mittee on Education made a report s concurred in, recommending tha ies of the Report of the Superintend blic Schools be printed.

mittee on Miscellaneous Claims, to referred the claim of Messrs. Hart ere, reported that in 1869 the county ntract with them to deliver 1,500 tons ill coal, for the poor, at $7.97. They 2,200 tons of the kind specified and 900 ocking coal, invoiced as Erie. The Supervisors deducted $1,050 therefor. mittee, having ascertained that there rticular difference in quality, recom compromise for $750.

mittees on Poor House and Paupers, Jail, reported recommending the pay ndry bills.

HOME INDUSTRY.

ly offered the following:

There is a large capital invested in the ying business, and paying taxes into the sury, and employing a great many men n this county; therefore

That the Building Committee be and they nstructed to have the County Jail about to uilt of stone quarried in this county.

ison moved to table it, bills having rtised for, and many being in. thdrawn.

WHAT BECAME OF THE RUINS?

e offered the following, which was

That the Building Committee report to ithin a reasonable time, how many brick ch stone was sold from the old Court whom sold, and what the bricks brought , and the stone per cord, and that the e sale of the same be deposited with the surer, in accordance with the resolution ommissioner Ashton on June 11, 1872, and his Board, and further to report what as been made of any brick or stone not

THE NEW JAIL.

e offered the following, which was

The Constitution and the law provide that Cook County shall be managed by a Board ommissioners, and it is questionable ittees can act as advisory to the Board;

hat all the bids for materials to be fur r to be done, for the County of Cook, and filed with the Clerk of the Board, e opened and the award declared when

THE VALEDICTORY.

White, the President of the Board, he following remarks:

S OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS: office closes with this day's session, it appropriate to say a few words relative of the Board during the past year. I mpt to recount *all* that has been done, ent myself with allusion to those which adical change made by this Board in the n of such affairs of the County as will tion every year in the future, as in the ected with which there is a large annual The reconstruction of the public build only commenced, and the condition of ances will be duly reported by the Trea not, therefore, allude to these subjects ulated statement, furnished by the k of the Board, Colonel E. P. Niles, I co wing:

	1871.	1872.
ditures. lum and Poor	$100,828.93	$90,051.07
's office	170,589.11	52,273.44
, relief of poor	14,626.88	11,793.18
pital	38,194.48	20,049.15
stationary	19,268.43	37,047.25
	$343,507.83	$211,054.08
ce in favor of 1872		$132,453.75
e should be *diminished* by the mount expended during the ths of 1871, greater than for in 1872, when the Relief and d charge of "out-door relief"		34,347.23
		$98,106.52
e should be *increased* by the xtraordinary expenditure for ationery, in 1872 made necessary, at least		15,000.00
erence		$113,106.52

current expenditure, for the same ob one-third of the whole amount. It is that, as the bills for the last month are of the several items for No will probably fall below the

since the fire of expenses at the know there was now that the whole National Bank is 1,796; cost, per whole number of by the Board capita, $36.90. The in the case alone, after as first four months of for the same period $10,000 per month instituted for the pur before the government of the so far the change cessful. The Superin officials are entitled to

several prominent citizen... West Virginia, and ... James K. P. Leslie, ... Rhineman, have been ... having forged the will of ... ceased. The sole legat... Charles Goens, a colored m... rested, and it is rumored t... witness on behalf of the pri...

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CUMULATIVE SYSTEM OF VOTI...

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CHICAGO, Nov. ...

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But in another respect the new system ... realized the most sanguine anticipations of ... friends and others. For the first time in the ... tory of political organizations, each party ... represented from every portion of the St... and the aggregate representation is exactly ... proportion to the numerical strength of ... party. Thus the Republicans have ... eighty-six members of the House, and the De... crats sixty-seven. The Republican vote of ... State was 240,837; the Democratic vote (... cluding O'Conor's) was 187,250. This would ... an average of 2,800 Republican votes ... each Republican member, and 2,790 Dem... votes cast for each member of that party.

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General Loomis' Remains Burned i... a Baggage Car.

From the Detroit Free Press, Nov. 27.

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—There has been a rumor current in political ... circles, for some days past, that President Grant ... intends to make the tour of Europe next ... during the Executive duties ... [illegible]

COUNTY MATTERS.

...y Out of the Abstract Muddle Suggested by Mr. Root.

...es of Taxes in What Was Formerly the "Burnt District."

...ress of General White on Retiring from the Board.

...eeting of the Board of County Commis... ...s was held yesterday afternoon, President ... in the Chair. Present—Messrs. Ashton, ... Crawford, Galloway, Harrison, Herting, ... Lonergan, Pahlman, Skelly, Stearns, ... and Miller.

...Superintendent of County Charities re... ...another man was needed at the County ... ...'s office. Permission was granted to em... him.

...County Attorney said that after consulta... with the State's Attorney, the Warden of ... ...ounty House had been advised to deliver to ... ...owner the horse and buggy taken by him ... some resurrectionists, the owner having ... that he did not know the object for which ... horse and buggy were hired. ...Warden was ordered to give them up.

ABSTRACTS.

...County Attorney, Mr. Root, submitted the ...

GENTLEMEN: I am informed that there are in the ... of private individuals a large number of ab... of title to lands in Cook County. Many of these ... expressed a willingness to place them in the pos... of the Recorder of Deeds, to be preserved by ... the benefit of the public, or, at least, they will ... to allow them to remain long enough to be ... The Recorder can make an index, and can ... certified copies to such persons as may ... them, charging such rates per folio as are al... by law in other cases. There are abstracts in ... to most of the tracts of land in the city, ... at least to the subdivisions. If any considera... number of owners of abstracts will place them at ... disposal of the public, very many titles can be set... ... the county has an abstract of Wolcott's addi... down to the subdivision, and I know of one ... man who has a large number that can be ob... for the public without expense, and they will be ... in the Recorder's vaults as anywhere else.

...matter was laid over.

...resolution reported by the Special Com... on purchase of abstracts came up, and ... of Mr. Stearns was tabled—yeas, 8; ... as follows:

...—Bogue, Harrison, Jones, Lonergan, Miller, ... Skelly, and Stearns.

...—Ashton, Crawford, Galloway, Herting and ...

REBATES.

Committee on Equalization of Taxes re... their action in regard to rebates of county ... the burnt district. The number of ap... ...s for rebate on buildings and personal ... ...y was 6,079, of which 1,140 were re... The amount of tax on build... in the North Division was $23,870, ... of rebate allowed, $19,422.47; South Side the tax was $43,688, and the ... $26,147, and on the West Side the tax ... $2,479, and the rebate $1,277.19. The tax ... personal property on the North Side was ... and the rebate $2,074; in the West ... the tax was $381, and the rebate $302; South Division the tax was $43,688, and ... $28,147. The total amount of tax ... buildings was $69,032, and the total amount ... was $46,847. On personal property ... amount of tax was $46,358, and of re... $8,524, the grand amount of tax being ... $5.17, and of rebate $75,371. About 300 ... cases, representing $3,257.80, have not ... filed for. The Committee recommended ... adoption of the following:

... That the Committee on Equalization of ... and they are hereby authorized and in... to grant rebates of county taxes on property ... by fire as heretofore, and that the certificates ... them for such rebate shall be received by ... Collector at any time after the return of the ... prior to the sale of the property for such ... that any action of this Board contravening ... terms of this resolution be, and the same are ... rescinded.

...resolution was adopted.

...same Committee reported favorably on ... applications for rebates of taxes, asked ... the ground of excessive valuation, and ... ...ts were concurred in.

EDUCATION.

...Committee on Education made a report, ... was concurred in, recommending that ... copies of the Report of the Superintend... ...Public Schools be printed.

...Committee on Miscellaneous Claims, to ... was referred the claim of Messrs. Hart... ...ers, reported that in 1869 the county ... contract with them to deliver 1,500 tons ... Hill coal, for the poor, at $7.97. They ... 2,200 tons of the kind specified and 900 ... Hocking coal, invoiced as Erie. The ... Supervisors deducted $1,050 therefor. ... ...tee, having ascertained that there ... particular difference in quality, recom... a compromise for $750.

...Committee on Poor House and Paupers, ... Jail, reported recommending the pay... ...undry bills.

HOME INDUSTRY.

...ly offered the following:

... There is a large capital invested in the ... ...rying business, and paying taxes into the ... treasury, and employing a great many men ... in this county; therefore

... That the Building Committee be and they ... instructed to have the County Jail about to ... built of stone quarried in this county.

...moved to table it, bills having ... ...arged for, and many being in. ...withdrawn.

WHAT BECAME OF THE RUINS?

...offered the following, which was ...

... That the Building Committee report to ... within a reasonable time, how many brick ... much stone was sold from the old Court ... to whom sold, and what the bricks brought ... and the stone per cord, and that the ... the sale of the same be deposited with the ... Treasurer, in accordance with the resolution ... Commissioner Ashton on June 11, 1872, and ... this Board, and further to report what ... has been made of any brick or stone not ...

THE NEW JAIL.

...offered the following, which was ...

... The Constitution and the law provide that ... Cook County shall be managed by a Board ... Commissioners, and it is questionable ... committees can act as advisory to the Board;

... That all the bids for materials to be fur... ...or to be done, for the County of Cook, ... and filed with the Clerk of the Board, ... be opened and the award declared when ...

THE VALEDICTORY.

...White, the President of the Board, ... the following remarks:

...S OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS: ... ...office closes with this day's session, it ... appropriate to say a few words relative ... the Board during the past year. I ... attempt to recount all that has been done, ... content myself with allusion to those which ... radical change made by this Board in the ... of such affairs of the County as will ... ...tion every year in the future, as in the ... connected with which there is a large annual ... The reconstruction of the public build... ...only commenced, and the condition of ... ...ances will be duly reported by the Treas... ...not, therefore, allude to these subjects. ... ...tabular statement, furnished by the very ... Clerk of the Board, Colonel E. P. Niles, I col... ...ing:

	1871.	1872.
...Asylum and Poor ...	$100,626.93	$69,051.07
...ent's office...	170,389.11	32,273.44
...relief of poor...	14,626.88	11,793.13
...ospital...	38,124.48	29,949.15
...of stationery...	19,268.48	37,087.25
	$343,507.83	$211,054.08
...in favor of 1872...		$132,453.75
...should be *diminished* by the ...		
...amount expended during the ... of 1871, greater than for ... in 1872, when the Relief and ... had charge of "out-door relief"		34,347.23
		$98,106.52
...should be *increased* by the ... extraordinary expenditure for ... in 1872 made neces... ... at least		15,000.00
		$113,106.52

...current expenditure, for the same ob... ...one-third of the whole amount. It is ... that, as the bills for the last month are ... of the several items for No... will probably fall below the ...

... since the fire, ... expenses at the ... show that the whole ... 1,796; cost, per ... whole number of ... capita, $36.00. The ... alone, after as... first four months of ... for the same period ... $10,000 per month ...

... instituted for the pur... ... government of the ... so far the change ... successful. The Superin... officials are entitled to the thanks of the community for an efficient discharge of their duties.

In conclusion, it affords me great pleasure to testify to the zeal manifested by each of you for the public good, at a time when integrity and strict economy were qualities of the highest value.

I also tender to you, gentlemen, my warm thanks for the courtesy and kindness which I have uniformly received as your presiding officer, and do assure you of my sincere wish for your prosperity and happiness, individually and collectively.

Mr. Harrison offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, General Julius White has for the past year, acting as Chairman of this Board, shown himself an efficient, courteous, and impartial presiding officer; and,

WHEREAS, His connection with us closes this day; therefore,

Resolved, That in parting with our late Chairman, General White, we tender him our thanks for his impartial performance of his delicate duties as such Chairman, and send with him the kind wishes of all of us for his success in whatever position the future may have in store for him.

The Board then adjourned till Monday.

THE LAW COURTS.

BANKRUPTCY TRIAL CALENDAR.

The following is the trial calendar in bankruptcy:

1,991—George A. Bigelow and Samuel Rogers. Denial of bankruptcy. Carter, Becker & Dale for creditors. Dunning & Easton for supplemental petitioners. Hugh A. White for debtor.

773—Albion E. Norris. Application of E. B. Sheldon to set aside discharge. Eustace, Barge & Dixon, attorneys for Sheldon. Sleeper & Whiton for bankrupt.

1,816—J. W. Hoffman and M. Hoffman. Denial of bankruptcy. Bragg & Lombard for creditors. H. S. Osborne for debtors.

1,823—Daniel Brown, Moses C. Brown, and Benjamin F. Brown. Opposition to discharge. Eldridge & Tourtelotte for creditors. Charles Wheaton for bankrupts.

1,995—Celestian Blain. Denial of bankruptcy. L. S. Hodges for creditors. Bentley, Ullman & Ives for debtor.

2,052—Lamar Insurance Company. Denial of bankruptcy. L. S. Hodges for petitioners. Harding & McCoy for supplemental petitioners. Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts for debtors.

1,642—Peru Coal Company. Denial of bankruptcy. Thompson & Bishop for creditors. King, Scott & Payson for debtors.

2,024—Charles Waite, Jr. Opposition to discharge. George T. Graham for creditors. L. S. Hodges for bankrupt.

2,078—John M. Currie. Opposition to discharge. A. N. Linscott for creditors. Fuller & Smith for bankrupt.

851—Moses M. Royer. Opposition to discharge. Elliott Anthony for creditors. Bankrupt pro se.

2,014—Jacob Engel. Opposition to discharge. W. T. Burgess for creditors. Wilson, Perry & Sturges for bankrupt.

1,711—George Schmid and Wolcott D. Putnam. Opposition to discharge. Barber & Lackner for creditors. Wm. Adams for bankrupt.

2,084—Commercial Insurance Company, of Chicago. Denial of bankruptcy. Hutchinson & Luff for petitioners. Smith, Upton & Waterman for debtor.

2,093—The Riverside Improvement Company. Denial of bankruptcy. McCagg, Fuller & Culver for creditors. Grant & Swift for debtors.

2,099—George Bernstein and Frederick Wolfson. Denial of bankruptcy. Grant & Swift for creditors. Adolph Moses for debtors.

2,102—Charles G. Ubellu. Denial of bankruptcy. R. B. Bacon for creditor. Bennett & Sherburne for debtor.

2,123—Benjamin Padgett. Denial of bankruptcy. Hatch & Lyon for creditors. Blanchard, Silver & Corwin for debtor.

2,130—Edmund Shanahan and James West. Denial of bankruptcy. Rich & Thomas for creditors. L. S. Hodges for supplemental petitioners. Wm. J. Manning for debtors.

2,135—Francis E. Brown and William Parker. Denial of bankruptcy. Ela & Parker for creditors.

2,137—Milton Smith. Denial of bankruptcy. Chas. E. Towne for creditors. Miller, Frost & Lewis for debtor.

2,139—William Reid. Denial of bankruptcy. Bentley, Ullman & Ives for creditors. Tenney, McClellan & Tenney for debtor.

2,144—A. Liebenstein and John Rankin. Denial of bankruptcy. Burns & Phelps for creditors. E. F. Runyan for debtor.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

An injunction was granted, yesterday, on the petition of John Reynolds and Ann Reynolds, of South Haven, Mich., and George Guthrie, of Cook County, Ill., restraining James H. Andrews, Cornelia J. Andrews, Henry H. Walker, Edward Cahill, and Frederick Wilkinson and Parker from proceeding to foreclose a chattel mortgage from James H. Andrews to Cornelia J. Andrews on the steam-tug "Gem," and from selling or in any way disposing of or encumbering or interfering with said steam-tug, or assigning or disposing of said mortgage, said plaintiff having acquired the said steam-tug by purchase in February last, since which time he had been in undisturbed possession of her up to the close of navigation, when he had her taken to LaSalle, Ill., where she was seized and removed to Lockport, Will County, Ill., where she remains under the powers of the said mortgage. He claims that the purchase was quite irrespective of any such mortgage, that the parties have no such rights to the vessel as they pretend, and that she has been wholly conveyed to him for his own use, profit, and benefit.

The promised examination of the officials of the Commercial Insurance Company, as to those mysterious stock-notes which have so long been playing at hide-and-seek with the creditors, came off yesterday afternoon, Register Hibbard benignantly presiding. A careful reading of the report, as it appears in another column, will drive the reader to the melancholy conclusion that there is something wanting in human nature to complete that scheme of honesty of which Diogenes was in search, and which may consequently be supposed to have been hiding away in some corner or other ever since that old cynic's time. It will be seen that the examination was particularly unsatisfactory. Messrs. C. G. & F. are warmly invited not to despair, but go in again, and win.

Patrick Muldoon and James Carr yesterday filed a petition praying that Cyrus B. Durfee, of Woodstock, be adjudged a bankrupt. Durfee is alleged to have been engaged in the manufacture of bricks in the Town of Greenwood for some time past, and to have executed a trust deed giving the care of his property to one Joslyn, and other preferred creditors, since which time 150,000 bricks are supposed to have been burnt, a portion of which was for the use of the said Joslyn's new building in Woodstock. The petitioners make similar allegations as to other property of the debtor; and, on their prayer, were granted injunctions restraining the selling and disposing of, or interfering with, the brick yard, or property thereon, and the selling of any property taken on execution by the First National Bank of Woodstock, and others. The petitioners claim for work done in and about the brick yard.

In the Criminal Court, yesterday, that lamentable failure of justice, or unlawful detention under arrest, signified by the term *nolle prosequi*, was repeated four times over, in cases which were trumpeted forth loudly at the time of the arrests were made as of the most desperate and daring of the day. Either justice has miscarried, or innocent parties have suffered the stigma of criminality in the persons of these alleged would-be murderer, thief, rioter, police-beater, and skin-slitter. See Criminal Court for particulars.

In the matter of Harry E. Hubbard, attached for alleged contempt of Court, the trembling culprit appeared in open court, before Judge Blodgett, yesterday; and then and there going through the process described as "having purged himself," to the satisfaction of those who had any doubts as to his physical, mental and moral rectitude—regarded from a purely bankrupt point of view—was discharged, and the petitioners for his attachment were graciously allowed to pay the costs.

Stanley B. Sexton yesterday filed a bill praying for an injunction restraining the blocking up by a new building of the alley communicating from Park place to Michigan avenue, in rear of Lot 2. The bill is a lengthy one, and relates that by a special clause in the agreement for purchase of the lot, it was provided that the continuation of the alley should not be interfered with.

The bankrupt Brandt was examined yesterday before a deputy for Register Hibbard, as to some small transactions respecting which his creditors are anxious to be informed, but which are not of startling interest to the public.

There will be a meeting of creditors, in the matter of W. J. Fleming, at 10 o'clock this morning, before Register Hibbard, for the election of Assignee.

In the trial, Norton v. The Western Transportation Company, the jury have returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages $650.

A second meeting of the creditors of Julius Weiser was held, yesterday, at which a dividend of 10 per cent was declared.

Patrick Howard yesterday commenced suit against the city, on trespass on the case, damages $20,000.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[*Judge Jameson.*]

LAW.—Bailey v. Hubbard; on motion of Edward H. Turner, J. Spencer Turner, and Saurin H. Turner, leave to file intervening petition and rule on defendant to answer in twenty days. 2,765a—Gowen v. McCarthy; motion for new trial sustained. 2,668a—Shepherd v. Hoyt; motion for new trial denied, and judgment; appeal bond $2,000, and cross bill in forty days. 480e—Finn v. Long; motion for new trial sustained; and writ of restitution; appeal bond $1,000; and cross bill by first day of January term. 3,188—Dore v. Palmer; by stipulation dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

[*Judge Jameson.*]

CHANCERY.—Spen v. DeKoven, administrator; on motion of defendant decree of 9th November set aside and report of Master filed Feb. 27, 1872, stricken from files with leave to refile same.

NEW SUITS.

41,479—Charles J. L. Meyer v. Frederick Kragel; assumpsit, $1,000; Nissen & Barnum, attorneys. 41,480—Shiel v. Alexander; appeal. 41,481—Anne M. Jackson and Joel L. Jackson v. Andrew Pearson, Justis R. Ewen, and all whom, etc.; petition to establish and confirm title to Lots 34 and 5 in Block 31, in Pearson's Subdivision of Block 31 in Irving Park; Tilden & Osgood, attorneys. 41,482—Charles B. & William H. Brownson and William Hayden, for use of Charles B. & William B. Brownson, v. William R. Wood; appeal. 41,483—Papers withheld for service. 41,484—Durand & Co. v. Hermert Lentzen and Peter J. Lang; confession of judgment on a note for $765.85.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

BANKRUPTCY.—2,158—Cyrus B. Durfee; entered rule to show cause and injunction and provisional warrant of seizure.—2,029—Arthur Schols; et al; final account of assignee referred to Register. 1,789—Charles A. Starkweather; same order. 2,132—H. E. Hubbard appears to answer for contempt, and is discharged.

NEW BANKRUPT.

2,158—Cyrus B. Durfee, of Woodstock, McHenry County; on the petition of Patrick Muldon and James Carr, Frank Crosby attorney.

NEW SUITS.

William Smith v. Tug C. W. Evans; libel for wages, $90.10; Reynolds and Richberg, proctors—James H. Hand v. same; same for $29.70; same attorneys; John Gilhover v. schooner Racine; libel for wages, $227.45; Wm. H. Condon, proctor.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

LAW.—536—Norton v. Western Transportation Company; jury find for plaintiff $6.50 damages; motion by defendant for a new trial.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Rogers.*]

LAW.—647—Dilworth v. McArthur, appeal dismissed on call with procedendo for want of prosecution. 620—Gay v. Holden; time to file bill of exceptions extended 10 days. 566—Van Biel v. Kehoe; former judgment set aside; cause submitted to court, and finding for plaintiff; damages $348.18, and judgment on finding.

[*Judge Booth.*]

LAW.—648—Quinn v. Lahette; submitted to court for trial; finding for plaintiff, 1 cent damages, and judgment. 2,221—Cuthbertson v. Lyon; order for alias attachment writ on motion of plaintiff's attorney. 849—Donnelin v. Hibernia Banking Company.

[*Judge Tree.*]

LAW.—Amick v. Young; deposition opened by order of Court and filed. 221—Price v. Leslie et al.; jury recalled; trial proceeded with ten jurors.

[*Judge Farwell.*]

CHANCERY.—672—Annie v. William Karg; time to plead, etc., further extended to Tuesday morning next.

NEW SUITS.

4,992—The Peshtigo Company v. G. F. Buckley and W. E. Champlin; assumpsit, $500; E. H. Beebe attorney. 4,993—Patrick Howard v. City of Chicago, case $20,000; Forrester and Beem attorneys. 4,994—D. Gardner & Co v. Thomas S. Clark; assumpsit; debt, $452; Sleeper & Whiton attorneys. 4,995—Wm. Robb v. Perrin & White; assumpsit, $1,000; Runyan, Avery, Loomis & Comstock, attorneys. 4,996—Lanenbucher v. Coburn; appeal. 4,997—Loverin & Miller v. Tebbetts; petition for a mechanic's lien on 250 South Desplaines street. 4,998—Frederick Knoepfel v. Caroline Bischoff; bill to establish title to Lot 31, Block 1, Ridgley's Addition. 4,999—Moses Straus and John C. Sawyer v. Gustav Bluthardt and Adolph Bluthardt; assumpsit, $500; Philip Stein, attorney. 5,000—Henry Goddard and Edmund Hill v. Wells Lake, David Cole, and Wm. B. Fields; bill to set aside trust deed, establish title to Lots 8, 9 and 10, 22 and 23, W. B. Field's Subdivision Section 9, Township 38, and take an account; Story & King, attorneys. 5,001—John Reynolds v. James H. Andrews, Cornelia J. Andrews, and Henry H. Walker; bill of injunction; Hiram M. Chase and Lothrop & Hodges, solicitors. 5,002—Samuel A. Tolman and John A. King v. J. B. Wicks; assumpsit, $70; F. J. Smith and S. K. Dow, attorneys. 5,003—Fitzpatrick v. Gibb's Soap Manufacturing Company; appeal. 5,004—Henry J. Christoph v. Hugh Turney and Robert Turney; assumpsit, $1,500; Rosenthal & Pence, attorneys. 5,005—Stanley B. Sexton v. Joseph Johnston et al.; injunction; Walker, Dexter & Smith, attorneys. 5,006—Alonzo Elwell v. Wm. E. Lockman et al., petition for mechanic's lien on Lots 5, Block 9, 6, 8 and 18, Block 7, and 10, Block 8, in John Culver's Addition to North Evanston, for $650; Prentiss, Hooke & Brownell, attorneys. 5,007—Porrini et al. v. McDonal et al.; appeal.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[*Judge Wallace.*]

Jacob Klein; claim of W. C. Whitney and C. E. Bay allowed for $81.63 at the cost of claimants. Ella L. Pease; trial. Verdict, insane. John Larkin; claim of Greenebaum & Foreman allowed for $176.67 at the cost of plaintiff. Edward Manniere, minor, order approving mortgage and loan. Ann Rice; on petition of William Rice, administrator, citation on Rev. Thomas Foley, Catholic Bishop of Chicago, returnable Monday, Dec. 2, at 2 p. m., to testify in regard to property alleged to be in his hands. Thomas Goodman, inventory and appraisement approved. Joseph Brown; jury trial of claim of Isaac Howard; verdict for $100. James W. Derby, administration to William M. Derby; bond $2,000 approved. Silas W. Port, citation against administrator continued till Dec. 13, 10 a. m. Catherine W. Medernach; administration to John P. A. Medernach; bond $500 approved. H. Kasten; administration to widow; bond $19,000 approved. Anna Kasten et al., minors; guardianship to mother; bond of $14,000 approved. Eli N. Skinner; claim of Betsy Skinner and Jeremiah S. Clough allowed for $1,029. John Larkin; decree of sale of real estate. James Kehoe, minor; administration to Mary Buckley by selection; bond of $14,000 approved. Patrick Kehoe; grant of administration to the same; bond of $14,000 approved. Daniel D. Waite; order authorizing executor to erect monument at a cost not to exceed $650.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[*Judge Porter.*]

267—Michael J. Dolan; assault with intent to kill; nolle prosequi entered. 279—Wm. H. Martin (impleaded with Thomas Martin, whose bail was defaulted), stealing clothes; same. 219—Michael Meyers, Simon Fodge, John Ready, and Garrett O'Herrin, charged with riot, second continuance; same. 288—James Dunovan, William Redmond, Richard and Patrick Swethwick; assaulting a policeman; same. 216—Wm. McGregor, stabbing a boy; jury trial; verdict guilty; sentenced to two months in the House of Correction and $50 fine and costs. 289—James Dunovan et al. (same as 288); jury trial on the same charge as regard Officer Anys; verdict not guilty, and all defendants discharged.

Recognizances forfeited in the following cases: 53—George Barker; cheating. 230—Frank Roberts; gambler. 215—Martin Murray (Lemont); selling liquor without a license. 196—Charles Knowles; keeping a gambling house. 218—Thomas Martin; stealing clothing.

JAIL-BREAKERS FOILED.

Two Young Convicts Nearly Succeed in Sawing Their Way to Liberty—Careless Management of the County Jail.

Two lads named George Smith and Thomas Dwyer, who are locked up in the County Jail, attempted to escape on Wednesday night. The former is awaiting trial on a charge of larceny, and the latter was recently convicted of burglary. Lately meals from a restaurant on Clark street were brought to them, and they failed to send back two case knives which they were allowed to have to cut their food with. The fact that they retained possession of the knives was unknown to the Acting Jailor until he was informed by a prisoner that the men in Cell 11, which was occupied by Smith and Dwyer, were cutting their way out. The officer, Deputy Sheriff Longley, immediately unlocked their cell door and searched the inmates, and found the two knives. The edges of the knives had been metamorphosed into saws by striking one against the other. The two prisoners had used them with good success, an iron bar in the cell door an inch in diameter having been sawed completely off. The combined strength of the two would have been sufficient to bend the bar inward, thus making an aperture in the door large enough to render access to the corridor comparatively easy. As they had no weapons of any kind, and could not have had the temerity to attempt to intimidate the jailor if he refused to allow them to escape, they were asked how they proposed to regain their liberty. The reply was that they expected to get a suit of clothes from the outside, and endeavor to pass the man who has charge of the admission door as visitors. Only one man ever successfully did this, and, since his escape, every one who passes out is closely scrutinized. The practice of allowing any person who so desires to enter the jail and converse with the prisoners, and give them whatever he chooses, has proved several times to be a dangerous one. While all baskets are examined, and the contents of bottles tasted by the turnkeys, an unincumbered visitor is allowed to roam around without molestation, and can easily pass to an incarcerated friend a revolver, a knife, or an implement which will enable him to release himself from his cell. The attention of Sheriff Bradley has been called to this prevailing practice, and it is to be hoped he will adopt some measures which will render the escape of prisoners impossible.

THE TEMPERANCE LAW.

The Mayor Declines to be Dictated to—He will Enforce the Sunday Liquor Law in His Own Way—A False Alarm.

A delegation of temperance gentlemen, consisting of Judge Gookins, Mr. Phillip Myers, and Mr. Walker, whose name is familiar to South Side saloon-keepers, waited upon the Mayor yesterday. They took with them a list of names of saloon-keepers who had been convicted of selling liquor on Sundays, and demanded that His Honor would revoke their licenses.

The Mayor quietly reiterated a remark made by him on a previous occasion, to the effect that so long as he held the position he now occupies, he would do his duty, in his own way, but would not permit any man to dictate to him.

The Committee then stated that they were assured that a petition was being circulated among saloon-keepers, in the form of a pledge not to regard the Sunday ordinance, but to sell liquor on that day without any attempt at concealment, that there were some 1,600 names already affixed to this pledge, and that the circumstances required immediate action on the Mayor's part.

The Mayor thinks that the saloon-keepers had better not do anything of the kind. He had treated them fairly and leniently, on the supposition that they would comply with the law, and would not offer any vindictive opposition to it. If the rumor should be true, and if they attempt to put the petition into force, they will find their licenses immediately revoked just as soon as proofs of their belonging to the league are forthcoming in the shape of violations of the law. If they wished to try conclusions with the law, they would find out which was the stronger of the two parties. His impression was that there was no foundation for the rumor beyond the excited statements of outside parties.

On inquiry it was found that the Mayor was correct in his supposition. The Committee received their information from the manager of the Temperance Bureau, Mr. Kelly, who, in his turn, learned it "from a man who came into the office and said he had seen a copy of the document."

JAMES C. KING.

A Remarkable History of Perverted Talents and Daring Crime.

From the San Francisco Call, Nov. 21.

The prince of confidence men has at last been discovered. James C. King, who killed A. C. O'Neill, a New York detective, on the 18th inst., is acknowled to be the most adroit swindler the world has ever known, not excepting even Boss Tweed, who preyed on a corrupt municipality. King's career of rascality commenced in this city, where he first appeared in 1858. He arrived in the month of November, a youth of but 18 summers, and entered the employment of Griffin & Co., owners of a bonded warehouse on the corner of Battery and Greenwich streets. Here, while acting as clerk, he displayed tact and business sagacity far beyond his years, giving promise of becoming at some distant day one of those lights in the world of commerce that occasionally astound communities by their stupendous financial schemes. He gained the approbation and confidence of his employers to such an extent, that when the firm of Abel B. Harris & Co., of Honolulu, requested them to send a wide-awake business-man to act as bookkeeper and general manager of their business, his employers selected King from a hundred applicants for the position. While in the employment of Harris & Co., he displayed that high order of business tact that had made him so valuable to his former employers. He directed the business, in fact, and the zeal displayed by him lulled any suspicions the firm might have had in taking a man whom they had never seen before; and so no very strict inquiry was made into his mode of keeping the books of the concern. Harris & Co. were shipping pulu to this city under consignment to Schreiber & Co., and were considered to be in first-rate standing; but one day the house fell with a crash, and strange to relate, King stood monarch of all he surveyed amid the wreck. There can be no doubt that he caused the failure; but how it was done, or what insidious means he took to accomplish his ends, will probably never be known. Certain it is, however, that King reconstructed the business, and was eminently successful in his venture. Being now no longer a subordinate, but the head of a prosperous house, he, of course, returned to the United States for the purpose of enhancing his business. He reached San Francisco in 1866, and remained here several months. On his return passage he became acquainted with the daughter of Captain Stott, and this friendship soon ripened into mutual love, for King was young, and not so fond of money as to preclude a touch of the gentler passion. Had he not met this lady, his last crime would, perhaps, never have been committed. Upon reaching Honolulu the courtship culminated, and the two were married. By this alliance King became interested with his father-in-law in a lucrative coasting trade; but the young financier's unscrupulous manner of doing business did not please Captain Stott, and he remonstrated with his son-in-law. King refused to listen or be guided by the advice of the Captain, and answered him in an unbecoming and decidedly ungentlemanly manner. Words ran high between them, until King closed the discussion by drawing his revolver and firing at the old gentleman. The bullet took effect in the stomach, and was pronounced mortal, but Captain Stott did not die until he came to this city, where he made a will in which he deprived his daughter of any portion of his fortune as long as she lived with King. King was arrested and charged with an assault to commit murder, and, being convicted, served several months in jail, during which time his wife visited him continually, and used every endeavor to have him set free. After his release, King once more passed the Golden Gate, and settled awhile for a third time in this city. He established a commission house here for the sale of sugar, molasses, pulu, and other products of the Hawaiian Islands. He was eminently successful as usual, and being a man of many resources and expedients, it did not matter to him whether a staple was a drug upon the market or not, he would realize a profit from it where honest men lost heavily, and, in many instances, succeeded better with these drugs than he would have done had they retained their buoyancy. Having succeeded so well in this State, he sought a wider field in the East, where he became connected with a German house doing business in New York. Through these connections, he procured letters of credit for a large amount, and again returned to this city, reopening his commission business shortly afterward, and taking in as partners Henry Dalzell and Henry Leiding, both of whom were gentlemen possessed of large means. The partners did business under the firm name of James C. King & Co., having an office on the northwest corner of Sacramento and Davis streets. The capital contributed by these new partners amounted to about $50,000, over which King, through his great tact and sagacity, soon held full control. He went to New York and chartered a number of vessels to load cargoes of wheat at this port for Liverpool. Having thus formed a branch house in Liverpool, 6,000 miles away from his unsuspecting partners, he was enabled to sell on his own account and pocket the proceeds without regard to the division that rightfully belonged to Messrs. Dalzell & Leiding, or even to the outstanding indebtedness of the firm for the grain bought and delivered. This speculation netted him $100,000 clear profit, for the bills were returned protested for non-acceptance, and, as a matter of course, being the Liverpool agent of the house, bills were drawn against him on bills of lading and a portion of the money remitted to him from this city for the purpose of meeting the drafts and liquidating the bills. These circumstances compelled him to take a trip upon the continent for a short period, after which he again returned to New York and opened a bank in the name of "James C. King & Co., bankers and stockbrokers;" but it was not a success, although it is doubtful whether he lost anything by it. One of the causes of the failure was probably the number of suits commenced against him by the firms, banks, and individuals whom he had swindled. He afterward associated himself with the English lawyer, Edwin James, who had left his native country under rather suspicious circumstances, and, while connected with this man, King instituted a series of suits against the very ships he had himself chartered. He claimed a non-fulfilment of charter, and many of these suits were compromised to avoid the delay necessary in settling them. This was called blackmail, and King retired from these shores, living in New York until this last crime which the telegraph informs us he has committed. One of his partners in the wheat speculations, Henry Leiding, committed suicide on account of his losses, while Dalzell narrowly escaped death through an attack of brain fever, the result of the terrible news that he was a ruined man.

PERSONAL.

Charles Dickens, Jr., will sail for the United States next spring.

—Judge Rorer, of Burlington, Iowa, is preparing an important law-work.

—Al. Swalm, of the Jefferson *Bee*, has been appointed Pension Agent at Des Moines.

—Captain Thomas Whitehead, Congressman elect from Virginia, has assumed work as editor of the Amherst *Enterprise*.

—The Rev. S. N. Williams, of Poultney, Vt., has been chosen Professor in Cornell (Iowa) University.

—His Excellency the Governor General has become an honorary member of the Alexandra Snowshoe Club, Montreal.

—Charles H. Clarke, of Minneapolis, has been appointed Right of Way Agent on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad.

—W. W. Wilshire (Grant), Congressman elect in Arkansas, resides at Port Byron, near Rock Island, Ill.

—The Rev. Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass., intends to preach from his own pulpit every Sunday until the arrival of his successor, Rev. E. O. Bartlett, which will be about Jan. 1.

—Mr. Reed, once chief constructor in the British navy, has declined an offer of $100,000 per annum to take a similar position under the Prussian Government.

—William C. Parker, Jr., of New Bedford, aged 23, will be the youngest member of the Massachusetts Legislature, next winter.

—It is positively stated that Grant will not renominate Miss Van Lew as Postmistress of Richmond, Va. Mr. T. L. Jefferds, the present Assistant Postmaster, is next in order of promotion.

—Colonel R. T. Van Horn, editor of the Kansas City *Journal*, is named as possible Governor of one of the Territories,—New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, or Montana.

—Judge O. H. Palmer, Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has resigned, to assume the position of Chief of the Law Bureau of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of the City of New York.

—Charles S. Storrow has declined to serve on the Commission to investigate the cause of the Boston fire, and Mr. E. S. Philbrick has been appointed in his place.

—Mrs. Bloomer, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, the whilom agitator of dress reform, still pants for fame, and will probably head a suffrage movement in Iowa this winter.

—Vice General Meade, deceased, J. Edgar Thompson has been appointed Park Commissioner at Philadelphia, and William Lippincott a member of the Lincoln Institute Board.

—Sir Sidney Waterlow, the new Lord-Mayor of London, began life as an apprentice in a printing office, went to Paris to seek work as a compositor, and was for some time employed at *Galignani's*. Then he returned to London and joined his father and brother in a little shop, which gradually grew into a huge and wealthy establishment.

—Eward Harris died at Woonsocket, R. I., Sunday afternoon, in the 72d year of his age, his death occurring at the time of other deep afflictions in the family, creating not only a great sorrow in the home circle, but profound sensation and regret in this community. Mr. Harris was the originator of the manufacture of fancy cassimeres in this country, and during the last forty years has been extensively identified with the building up the business of this town. He leaves a large estate, in lands, houses, workshops, and mills, having in his employ hundreds of people.—*Providence Journal, 25th.*

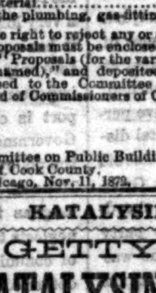
—Poole, the tailor to the Prince of Wales, is a character in his way, and any number of stories are told of him. One day a young Captain in the Guards is said to have stopped him when driving on the parade at Brighton, and asked him, as a bit of fun, to look at his coat and see how badly it was made. Poole flung his reins to the groom, gravely scanned the coat, took a piece of chalk from his waistcoat-pocket, and chalked any number of cabalistic diagrams or problems from Euclid on his customer's back. "Ah," he said, contemplating his work with much satisfaction, "that will do now, Captain; just go to my place, and let the cutter see these marks, and he will know what do do;" and, returning to his phaeton, he left the poor fellow chalked all over like an April fool. Poole takes care to hold his own ground among his aristocratic clients, who are rather amused than offended by his blunt ways. They sometimes invite him to their country houses, and, on one occasion, his complaint that the company he had met was very mixed, was met by the remark that "he could not expect them to be all tailors."

Horse "Homicide."

From the Indianapolis News.

The *Journal* of this morning gives the following prescription, said to have been recommended by Robert Bonner, for the treatment of epizootic horses: "Tartar emetic, two ounces; nitre, four ounces." Tartar emetic is a deadly poison, three grains of which will produce severe vomiting in a man, and two ounces of which would be amply sufficient to kill four elephants. By nitre, we suppose, is meant sweet spirits of nitre. As no directions are given for administering, the natural inference will be, that the prescription is to be given in one dose. So that by the time our paper goes to press, it is probable that the two or three thousand readers of the *Journal*, subscribers and borrowers will have each killed from one to five horses by following the prescription.

SPECIAL NOTICES.



Like the Electric Telegraph,

CENTAUR LINIMENT has been a long time coming,—but what a work it is now doing. The halt and lame, sore and wounded, are literally throwing away their crutches. Rheumatism and stiff joints are banished, and dumb beasts cry out for joy. One trial tells the story, and explains the whole thing.

Children Cry

for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For Material, and Work and Labor Required in the Construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 29th day of November, 1872, at noon, by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the building and delivery of all material, work, labor, and construction of, and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, being erected on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans and specifications, details, and drawings on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, Architects, No. 14 South Clark-st., Chicago, as follows, to-wit:

1. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the entire mason, cut stone and plastering work complete.
2. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the iron work complete.
3. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the building, carpenter, joiner, and wood work complete.
4. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the plumbing and gas-fitting complete.

The stone to be used may be granites, marbles, or sandstones. The qualities must have uniformity of color, texture, and durability, and no stone will be considered that has not been tested by actual use in buildings.

Bidders may include one or more of the items specified in their proposals, and all proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the County Clerk, and be accompanied with a copy of this notice, and by a penal bond in the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, with security, to be approved by said Committee, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond with approved security therefor as follows:

For the stone, mason, and plastering work	$25,000
For the iron work and material	25,000
For the carpenter, joiner, and building work and material	10,000
For the plumbing, gas-fitting work and material	10,000

The right to reject any or all bids received, is reserved. Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed: "Proposals (for the various kinds of work and material named)," and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

S. ASHTON,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
JOSEPH HERTING,
J. H. PAHLMAN,
Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.
Chicago, Nov. 11, 1872.

KATALYSINE WATER.

GETTYSBURG
KATALYSINE WATER.

It has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from their sufferings by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney, and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.

For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over disease, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets. WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Ag'ts, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Spring Co.

MUSICAL.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.

ANNOUNCE that they were happily untouched by the recent GREAT FIRE, and are busy, as usual, in attending to their extensive orders. They now call attention, also, to their

Standard Collections

OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

The whole set is one of the most valuable musical libraries that could be devised, as each contains from 200 to 250 pages of the most popular music of the day.

Price of each book in boards, $2.50; cloth, $3.00; full gilt, for presents, $4.00. The price would be of retail, for the pieces separately, about $40. In this form, all the books (including the new and favorite GEMS OF STRAUSS, now having a splendid sale), may be had for $22.50. MUSICAL TREASURE, vocal and instrumental.

VOCAL ONLY.

Silver Cord,	Wreath of Gems,
Gems of German Song,	Gems of Scottish Song,
Gems of Sacred Songs,	Shower of Pearls,
Duets,	Operatic Pearls.

INSTRUMENTAL.

Home Circle, Vol. I.	Pianist's Album,
Home Circle, Vol. II.	Piano-forte Gems.

Any of the above books mailed, post-paid, for the retail price.

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We are prepared to make reasonable advances on consignments to us or our friends abroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

Rubinstein and Wieniawski.

Messrs. Aiken & Taylor have the honor to announce that they have completed arrangements with Mr. Grau for a SERIES OF FIVE GRAND RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS AND ONE GRAND RUBINSTEIN MATINEE, to be given at Aiken's Theatre, on Monday evening, Dec. 2; Tuesday evening, Dec. 3; Wednesday evening, Dec. 4; Thursday evening, Dec. 5; Friday evening, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 7, on which occasions

ANTON RUBINSTEIN,

the greatest living pianist, and one of the greatest musical thinkers of the age, will make his first and only appearance in Chicago, with an ensemble of eminent artists, including HENRI WIENIAWSKI, the world-renowned violin virtuoso, and regarded as the only rival to the "Memory of Paganini." Mlle. Louise Liebhart, the celebrated London Soprano; Mlle. Louise Ormeny, the favorite contralto; Mons. L. Rembielinski, accompanist. Secured seats, $2 and $2.50, according to location. Box sheet now open for reserved seats.

Steinway's pianos are used at all Rubinstein Concerts.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

SCOTT-SIDDONS

Will give TWO Readings ONLY.

Scott-Siddons,

Monday, Dec. 2, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

Scott-Siddons.

South Side Monday—West Side Tuesday.

Tickets, 75 cts. Admission, Reserved Seats, $1. For sale for South Side at Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, 255 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayner's Drug Store, corner of Madison and State-sts. For West Side at Emerson & Stott's 329 West Madison-st., and Bell's Drug Store, 486 West Madison-st., corner Sheldon.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF

GEO. L. FOX,

Saturday Matinee at 2½, evening at 8 o'clock, repitition of the great DOUBLE BILL.

THE LOTTERY TICKET and HUMPTY DUMPTY.

Geo. L. Fox in two characters and all the extra attractions to delight the little folks.

MONDAY—RUBINSTEIN.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

FAREWELL OF THE FAVORITE,

Maggie Mitchell.

LITTLE BAREFOOT

Saturday Matinee—Little Barefoot

MONDAY—School for Scandal

Will be elaborately produced with

MISS JANE COOMBS AS LADY TEAZLE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST DAY OF

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.

Afternoon, CAMILLE.
Night, SEA OF ICE.

MONDAY, LINGARD COMBINATION.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Randolph-st., between Clark and LaSalle.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1872. Farewell benefit of MR. JOHN ALLEN.

DOUBLE BILL!

RIP VAN WINKLE AND SCHNEIDER,

By request. LITTLE MAC in his specialties.

Saturday afternoon and night, last appearance and benefit LITTLE MAC. Another screaming double bill.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Reappearance of the great J. H. MILBOURN. Great success of the laughable sketch of THE EPIZOOTIC—THE EPIZOOTIC. The Recruiting Office. More Frightened Than Hurt. Every evening and Thursday Matinee. Thursday, Grand Thanksgiving Matinee. NOTICE—Our regular Matinee will be given on Thursday, instead of Saturday.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday Evening, Nov. 25, every night, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, also on Thanksgiving (Thursday) Afternoon. Miss BLANCHE SELWEN, in the entertaining interlude called

DIVORCE.

Prof. Davis' Troupe of Trained Dogs,

Billy Barry, Miss Minnie Gray, Pete Lee, and the Comedy Company, in a New Bill, concluding with JACK THE GIANT KILLER.

NIXON'S.

To-day Grand Matinee.

MORLACCHI,

PRAEGER FAMILY.

Great double bill,

DODGING FOR A WIFE. THE FRENCH SPY.

To-night—FRENCH SPY and WEPT-OF-WEPT-TON-WISH.

Sunday night—Grand Musical Entertainment by the Praeger Family.

LIBERAL LECTURE.

B. F. UNDERWOOD,

Of Boston, the well-known Liberal Lecturer, will speak upon the "INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY UPON CIVILIZATION," at Aurora Turner Hall, on Second-st., near Milwaukee-av., Sunday, Dec. 1, at 3 p. m. Admission, 25 cents. COMMITTEE.

"SUCCESSFUL PEOPLE."

OLIVE LOGAN

Cannot be engaged through Lecture Bureaus for her new lecture on "Successful People." Committees must address her in person at No. 55 West Ninth-st., New York, in order to effect an engagement.

MILLINERY.

LA PRINCESSE,

MONTESPAN, AND ALTESSE,

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On the line of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD. 12,000,000 acres of the best Farming and Mineral lands in America. 3,000,000 acres in Nebraska, in the Platte Valley, now for sale.

Mild Climate, Fertile Soil,

For grain-growing and stock-raising unsurpassed by any in the United States.

Cheaper in price, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.

Free Homesteads for Actual Settlers.

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Send for the new Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish, and Danish, mailed free everywhere. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb.

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FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) route short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 5:00 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:30 p. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶ 9:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶ 9:00 p. m.	† 7:15 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 5:00 p. m.

*Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:45 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 1:55 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*10:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*12:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:00 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:15 p. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	¶ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:30 p. m.	¶ 4:00 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	¶ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	¶11:00 p. m.	* 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:40 a. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	† 9:00 p. m.	‡10:00 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 m.	* 1:50 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-Freight office, corner of ... and Kinzie-sts. In-Freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 106 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:50 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	¶ 5:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:15 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 5:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	10:10 p. m.	† 5:50 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	10:10 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Miss Charlotte Thompson. Afternoon and evening. "Camille," "Sea of Ice."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. The Allen-Mac Combination, supported by Aiken's Company. Afternoon and evening. "Rip Van Winkle."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Moriacchi Ballet and Dramatic Combination. Afternoon and evening. "French Spy," "Dodging for a Wife."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by Mr. L. R. Shewell. Afternoon and evening. "Little Barefoot."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. G. L. Fox Pantomime Combination. Afternoon and evening. "Humpty Dumpty," "Lottery Ticket."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Miss Blanche Selwyn. Afternoon and evening. "Divorce" and "Jack the Giant Killer."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BEST AND OLDEST FAMILY MEDICINES.—SANford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, November 30, 1872.

Woodhull and Claflin were yesterday refused a reduction [illegible]

One farthing is the amount of damages which Hepworth Dixon has gained in his suit for libel against the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

The Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means and the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee promise their support to Commissioner Douglass' scheme for the reduction of the force of the Internal Revenue Department.

The number of live hogs delivered at the Chicago Stock Yards, on Wednesday last, was 35,000, which has never been exceeded but once, in a former season, when the number reached 41,000. The average weight of these hogs was 270 pounds, and the aggregate weight of Wednesday's receipt of hogs was 9,450,000 pounds. The freight on these hogs is from 25 to 35 cents per 100 pounds, according to distance, 100 and 200 miles being the limits at these rates, the average being about 70 cents per hog.

Ira Y. Munn and G. L. Scott were charged, yesterday, in a communication submitted by members of the Board of Trade to the Directors, with conduct in their dealings in warehouse grain receipts "contrary to the principles which should govern all commercial transactions." It was then resolved by the Directors that a special meeting of the Board should be held Tuesday next, at which they would submit the accusation, with a recommendation for the expulsion of Messrs. Munn & Scott.

The County Commissioners have tabled the resolution in which the Special Committee on the Purchase of the Abstract Books proposed that these should be bought by the county, with twenty-year bonds, bearing 7 per cent interest. In his farewell remarks, President White, whose term of office has now closed, said that in 1872 there had been, over 1871, a saving in expenditures of $113,106, or 33½ per cent. Among other economies, it costs, this year, only $36 a head to maintain the inmates of the Insane Asylum and Poor House, for each of whom $56.13 was paid in 1871.

President Thiers and his friends have won a needed victory. By a majority of 24 in a vote of 704, they have carried the resolution to refer to a Committee of 30 the drafting of a law establishing Ministerial responsibility. This resolution was proposed yesterday to the Committee on Address, but peremptorily rejected in a manner which excited gloomy anticipations. It was carried before the Assembly yesterday, and by them, happily, has been passed. In the debate which preceded this vote President Thiers spoke for an hour and a half, acknowledging the supremacy of the Assembly, and his own individual preference for a Constitutional Monarchy, but asserting that the only salvation of France lay in the maintenance of the Republic, which must be made conservative.

Of the four millions spent last year for army transportation, says the Quartermaster General in his report, $800,000 were paid to the Pacific Railroads. Twenty-four National Cemeteries are now enclosed, containing 317,962 soldiers. The Judge Advocate General advises that the Government erect throughout the country inexpensive prisons in which to confine military offenders who now go to State Penitentiaries. Our fortifications, according to the Chief of Ordnance, still need 800 cast-iron smooth-bore guns and 300 mortars. He recommends the sale of unnecessary arsenals east of the Mississippi, and the erection on the Atlantic coast of one large enough for the necessities of the service. General Sherman says that the actual force of the army is 29,316 enlisted men, 2,104 commissioned officers.

The cable has brought the news of the death of Frederick William Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, and fourth Marquis of Londonderry. The first Marquis was Robert Stewart, who represented the County of Down in the Irish Parliament many years. The second, Robert Stewart, was Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1798, and had the famous duel with Canning, then Foreign Secretary, in 1809. The third was Charles William, who has left no important mark in history. The fourth, whose death has just been reported, was born in 1805, and succeeded to the Peerage in 1854. He sat in the House of Lords as Lord Stewart, a Peer of the United Kingdom. He was a violent Tory, opposed the abolition of the Corn laws, and resisted every step in the direction of Free Trade. His brother, Viscount Seaham (Count Tempest Vane) is his successor as Marquis of Londonderry. He is a moderate Liberal.

The Chicago produce markets were rather more active yesterday, and most of them were firmer. Mess pork was a shade higher, closing at $12.25@12.50 cash, $12.00@12.25 seller December, and $12.37½@12.40 seller March. Lard was in fair demand, and held ⅛c higher, closing at 7⅛@7⅜c cash or seller December, and 7⅝@7⅞c seller March. Meats were quiet and firm at 4c for part-salted shoulders, 6c for do short ribs, and 6⅜@6½c for do short clear. Sweet pickled hams, 8¼@10½c. Highwines were more active, and ¼@½c lower at 88c per gallon. Lake freights were inactive. Dressed hogs were quiet and firm at 4⅝c per lb. Flour was more active and a shade firmer. Wheat was in better demand and ½c lower, closing at $1.08½@1.09 cash, $1.09 seller December, and $1.10½ seller January. Corn was more active, and ⅜c higher, closing at 31⅜c cash or seller December, and 31⅞c seller January. Oats were quiet, but ½c higher, at 24⅜@24½c cash or seller December, and 24⅞c seller January. Rye was quiet and steady at 57c. Barley was less active, and declined ½c, closing at 60½c for No. 2, 60c seller December, and 50c for No. 3. The hog trade was active, and prices were steady at $4.00@4.25, an advance of 15@20c since Wednesday. There was a better demand for cattle, and good shipping beeves were firmer. Sheep ruled steady under a moderately active demand at $3.00@5.00.

Nearly forty years ago, the State of Indiana engaged extensively in the work of building canals, issuing bonds therefor with a reckless liberality which was only arrested by the refusal to take them. Ten or fifteen years later, the State having in the meantime suspended paying interest, a compromise was effected with the creditors, whereby new bonds for one-half the original debt were issued, and the canal and its revenues were pledged to the creditors to pay the other half. Mr. John W. Garrett, at present President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is the owner of $40,000 of the original bonds, and refused to accept the settlement then made. Since then the State has paid its share of the debt represented by the new bonds, but the canal [illegible] creditors who had accepted the mortgage on its revenues. Mr. Garrett has recently obtained judgment against the State for the amount of the bonds held by him, and was about to sell the canal under execution. To prevent this, the Governor of Indiana convened the Legislature in order to have the sum appropriated to pay him. Had the canal been thus taken away from the creditors, the State would have again become liable for the other half of the old debt, which now amounts to about $20,000,000. As a further protection, an amendment to the State Constitution has been submitted to the people, in which any recognition or payment of that debt is peremptorily prohibited.

HORACE GREELEY.

HORACE GREELEY, editor of the New York *Tribune*, died at Tarrytown, N.Y., Nov. 29, at 6:50 p. m. Mrs. Greeley became hopelessly ill during the first days of October, and Mr. Greeley was a constant attendant at her bedside from that time until her death, a month later. A few days after, he formally resumed editorial control of the *Tribune;* but soon after, from physical prostration, was compelled to seek rest. The long excitement of the Presidential campaign, closing with the solemn death of his wife, had been so intense that the reaction overwhelmed him. Loss of sleep and disorganization of the digestive organs followed, and, under the combination, the strong man failed, and he gradually sunk, until yesterday death closed the mortal life of Horace Greeley.

Mr. Greeley was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, Feb. 3, 1811. His father was a farmer, and he worked, assisting on the farm, until he was 15 years of age. In 1821, the family removed to West Haven, Vermont; and, in 1826, Horace entered the office of the *Northern Spectator*, published at East Poultney, Vermont. During his life on the farm, and while engaged in the printing office, he was assiduous in his studies. He became an expert printer, and aided in editing the paper. In June, 1830, the paper suspended. His family had, in the meantime, removed to Erie County, Pennsylvania, and Horace engaged as a journeyman printer at Jamestown and Lodi, New York, and also at Erie. In August, 1831, he went to New York, where he worked at his trade until 1833. He then commenced, with a Mr. Story as a partner, a printing office of his own; but the firm did not last six months. In March, 1834, he began a weekly journal called the *New-Yorker*, while he contributed editorially to the *Daily Whig;* and, in 1838-9, he edited the *Jeffersonian*. In 1840, he edited the *Log-Cabin*, a campaign paper; and, on April 10, 1841, he began the publication of the New York *Tribune*, in which paper were consolidated the *New-Yorker* and the *Log-Cabin*. In 1848, he was elected to fill a vacancy in Congress, and held a seat in that body for three months. In 1836, he was married to Miss Mary F. Chaney, who had been for some time teaching school in Warrenton, North Carolina. Two daughters, now grown to womanhood, survive him.

Mr. Greeley was one of the great men of the country and of the age. He was the first American journalist who took rank among the statesmen of the time without ceasing to be a journalist. He possessed in a remarkable degree many of the distinguishing attributes of true greatness. He was a man of pure and unblemished personal life. He was a man strict and decorous in all his intercourse with society. He had that rare integrity that not only was never corrupted, but repelled all advances of corruption, no matter how insidiously or indirectly made. In the relations of husband and father, he was irreproachable, extorting from adversaries the just tribute to his kindness, his forbearance, and his manly respect and devotion to his family.

As a journalist, Mr. Greeley was his own exemplar. He was not a copy. He entered journalism when it was not very exalted in its spirit, its objects, or its conduct. While he took things as he found them, and while he made no pretence to be better than others, he nevertheless so bore himself that, in order to maintain a successful rivalry with his, other journals had soon to elevate their tone, enlarge their general sphere, increase their enterprise, and cultivate a knowledge and display an ability not previously considered requisite. Mr. Greeley, though on all questions a man of strong convictions, was one of the first among American journalists to adopt the policy of allowing both sides to be heard. Prior to his day, the invariable practice had been for each journal to be a partisan, and to ignore the other side. In this innovation, Mr. Greeley was not the less remarkable, because he exposed himself to misrepresentation and misunderstandings from which he never afterward wholly recovered. He opened his paper to the discussion of Fourierism and other philosophies which at that time were even more unpopular than at present, and which could find no respectable channel through which to reach the public mind. To the horror of many, he permitted the friends of these isms to use his columns; he even participated in their discussions, commending what he considered right, and condemning what he held to be wrong. He held, on these as on other questions, that discussion was the most certain way of sifting truth from the chaff that surrounded it. For this course, he was severely criticised in the rough language of the papers of that time. It was insisted that he was a Fourierite, and a Free-Lover, and a Grahamite, as well as an Abolitionist; and so generally was this accusation made, that there are thousands of honest, intelligent people who at this day believe that Horace Greeley was a believer in Free-Loveism, Fourierism, and all the other isms of the time.

Having made this innovation in journalism in the case of unpopular social doctrines, he had the courage to persevere, and, up to the last, while his paper was intensely partisan on all questions, its columns were always open to an adversary to any extent which it was proper to demand. He lived to see his conduct in this case approved and adopted as a rule by every respectable journal in the country.

He began the publication of the New York *Tribune* in 1841. Of necessity, in those days, he had to take sides with one or the other of the existing political parties. He was a Whig, but more particularly he was a Protectionist, and he was an Abolitionist. The *Tribune* became a Whig paper, supporting the policies and candidates of that party, but, at the same time, maintaining the Protective policy, and resolutely making war upon the institution of Slavery. The maintenance of these special views brought him into constant collision with large numbers of the Whig party, and hence, though his ability was recognized and his fearlessness admired, the party managers, who relied upon harmony and smooth waters for success, were [illegible] The Whig party, at that time, was as comparatively strong in the Slaveholding States as it was at the North, and yet this great and able paper at the North, claiming to be Whig, was as relentless in its war upon Slavery as was Garrison himself.

Mr. Greeley was, by nature and by education, opposed to every system of human injustice. He tested all questions by inquiring whether it was for the general good, and whether it involved the oppression of others. It was immaterial whether a measure or policy was proposed by his party, by his personal friends, or by his adversaries; if it involved injustice, if it recognized human oppression, if it degraded one man to elevate another, he rejected it, and no efforts of friends or exigencies of party could induce him to swerve from his convictions of right. Hence it was that, from the very earliest days, he was regarded as an uncertain party man. He was accused of eccentricity, charged with moral cowardice, and frequently branded as an apostate, because he would not yield his judgment and approve what he felt to be wrong, nor blindly follow party in a cause he was convinced was unjust. It is popular, we know, to accuse Mr. Greeley of a propensity to separate from his friends just at the moment when his services were most needed, and this has been attributed to an excessive personal vanity, and to an erratic, experimental disposition that was never at rest. But it should be remembered that this estimate of Mr. Greeley has been taken in every case from the standpoint of party; it presupposes that the party was, in all instances, right, and that he was wrong, and it of necessity rests upon that greatest of all monstrosities of doctrine, that, when a man belongs to a political party, he must have no opinions or judgments of his own, and much less express them, but must follow wherever he may be led, without asking a question or doubting the wisdom of his leader. So long as the infallibility of party is recognized, the judgment that he was erratic will hold good; but, among men who concede that parties may be wrong, and that parties have no lawful control over the consciences and intellect of even their own members, the question will be, Was Greeley or the party right?—or, Ought Greeley, honestly convinced that he was right, to have surrendered his judgment to that of others, whose primal object was party success, without reference to considerations of right or wrong?

Mr. Greeley was intellectually great. He was an incessant student. The whole realm of knowledge was explored by him. His range of information was extraordinary. He was familiar with all practical subjects. His knowledge was rarely superficial. Whatever information he acquired, he sought to make useful to mankind. His mental organization was extremely active. He was incessant in his labors. He had travelled much, and each day's journey was to him a lesson filled with information, of which he made practical use. Nothing escaped his notice; nothing was forgotten. His mind was a storehouse, from which he constantly drew facts for the instruction of others. His addresses on non-political subjects have been not only numerous, but have been as popular in one part of the country as in another. Like his editorial writings, they have always been marked with vigor of thought and fluency of expression.

Mr. Greeley, however, is best known, and his name will be remembered longest, in connection with the New York *Tribune*, not as a Whig organ, but as the fearless opponent of Slavery. In spite of his independence, his association with the Whig party hampered his intellect and chained his energies. When that party went down in the defeat of 1852, he was emancipated, and at once gave freedom to his battle against Slavery. The New York *Tribune* was no longer a party organ; it became the champion of Freedom, the champion of the men held in slavery, the champion of a Free Republic. As such, it found ready audience. In the years following the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, until the Republican party was an organized body and installed in power, the New York *Tribune* was a power in the land. Restrained by no platforms, by no considerations of mere expediency, by the hopes of no candidates, it made the direct fight in behalf of the principles of Truth, Freedom, and Justice. It fired the Northern heart; it roused the slumbering instincts of human justice; it tore men from old party associations; it placed the question in the light that men had to choose between Right and Wrong; it revolutionized public sentiment, and revolutionized parties, and brought about that grand decision that it was possible to elect a Government which was under no obligation to uphold Slavery or or permit its extension. That was the time for which Horace Greeley was fitted; such was the conflict in which he was calculated to participate with honor and glory. And the men who have since professed to mourn over his decay and the loss of vigor of his paper must remember that, during that memorable period, he fought not as a member of a party, but in behalf of principle, and far in advance of all parties. With the accomplished success of the Republican party came the old bondage, requiring him to follow men who were slow to follow when he led the fight against odds. Intellectually great, personally honest, and governed always by conviction of right, the discipline, the restraints, and the despotism of party were extremely irksome, and often disgusting. He sacrificed much of his honest judgment for party sake; but there were times when he refused to submit. While his long services were overlooked, these instances of insubordination have been carefully treasured against him, and an attempt has been made to dwarf his intellectual and moral greatness by presenting this or that revolt against the ignorant and degrading commands of party caucuses.

The last chapter in the political history of Mr. Greeley was the late Presidential election. In the flush of victory, and in the debates over the distribution of the spoils, men may forget to do justice to the vanquished Horace Greeley. But the time will come when his whole action in that campaign will win the admiration, if not the approval, of the American people. Mr. Greeley was made a candidate at Cincinnati, not by the tricks of politicians, but in spite of them. His nomination was opposed by every person to whom the term politician may be applied. His nomination was never contemplated by those who called that Convention. It was an involuntary tribute to his intellectual greatness and personal integrity. It suggested itself to men's minds that, in a contest for Reform, these were commendable qualities. While they did commend him to one class, they perhaps repelled from his support a body of men who, desiring Reform, could not overcome their personal prejudices and their dislike of the man who for thirty years had held the scales of Justice evenly balanced, and had not failed to discard all that was spurious, fraudulent, and criminal.

That campaign is too recent to require that its events should be rehearsed; but it may be said that, during it, Mr. Greeley displayed intellectual powers that surprised even those best acquainted with him. His speeches and his letters, all breathing the spirit of Union, Peace, and Universal Brotherhood, will remain among the brightest gems of literature so long as patriotism has a place in the hearts of the American people, and intellectual superiority can claim an admirer.

HORACE GREELEY IS DEAD! The words will fill many a heart with pain. While filial affection and friendly hands may entomb the body and cover it from sight, the name of Horace Greeley, with the long record of his useful life, will remain to his countrymen, and be by them cherished with that affection which an intelligent people will ever entertain for patriotism, rectitude, and genius.

OUR INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has made his report to the Secretary of the Interior. It is a very long and detailed one, but a large part of it has no special public interest, and we therefore only present such points as are of general importance. A considerable portion of the report is occupied with the double policy of the Government in dealing with the Indians,—that is, the policy which supports the potentially hostile Indians, whose hostility is kept repressed as long as they are kept in idleness, and which neglects the weaker tribes who are not capable of committing aggressive acts. This policy is defended upon the ground that there is no easier way to secure immunity from Indian outrages than to buy off their hostility, and that the presence of no military force, however large, could give that confidence to pioneer enterprise which the general cessation of Indian hostilities has engendered. The Commissioner contends that while this policy is not incompatible with the occasional use of the military arm to chastise a refractory individual or tribe, a general Indian war would depopulate innumerable mining and agricultural settlements in the West, from the fact that such a war could not be successfully prosecuted with the present military force of the United States. The apparent tardiness of the Government in dealing with individuals or bands leaving their prescribed limits without authority, or for hostile purposes, is explained by the fact that the Government has deferred to the conviction of a large body of citizens that the Indians have been cruelly treated in the past, and that patience and forbearance should be exhibited in dealing with them. This policy, it is claimed, has been justified by the fruits of this forbearance. The main body of the Indians have submitted to the reservation system. The numbers of the implacables only reach 8,000, comprising several bands of Apaches in Arizona, and the greater portion of the Kiowa nation, who have no excuse whatever for their marauding depredations. It is cheering, in this connection, to know that, if they continue these depredations, it will involve their extirpation. The Commissioner, in view of this consummation, innocently observes, "this may be enough; but, if it proves otherwise, they should be signally punished;" but fails to explain in what manner the Government is going to punish the Indian after it has extirpated him.

The Commissioner takes a hopeful view of the situation, however, and predicts that three years will see the alternative of war eliminated from the Indian question, and all the Indian tribes thrown in helplessness upon the mercy of the Government; and that, in two years, the progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad will solve the great Sioux problem, by bringing them between that road and the Union Pacific; and that the Indians in the South in three years will be in the same condition. Having settled this point satisfactorily, the Commissioner claims that the Indians deserve, as the original owners of the continent, something in the nature of an endowment, and temporary support which shall enable them to obtain a livelihood, while, at the same time, the Government should extend over them a rigid reformatory discipline. The report closes with some statistical information, from which we learn that the Indians within the limits of the United States, exclusive of those in Alaska, number approximately 300,000, divided as follows: In Minnesota and States east of the Mississippi River, about 32,500; in Nebraska, Kansas, and the Indian Territory, about 70,650; in Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona, 84,000; and on the Pacific Slope, 40,000. Those who support themselves upon reservations number 130,000; those who are entirely subsisted by the Government, about 31,000; those in part subsisted, 84,000; and those who subsist by hunting and fishing, 55,000.

In connection with the general subject of Indian affairs, we call attention to a communication which appears in another column from E. Painter, a Quaker gentleman, who has been in charge of the reservation of the Omaha tribe for the past three years, who warmly commends the humane policy, and gives a glowing picture of its results upon the tribe whose interests are in his keeping.

STOCK-BREEDING.

The Convention of Stock-Breeders, held at Indianapolis on Wednesday and Thursday last, resulted in the formation of an "American Association of Short-Horned-Cattle Breeders." The attendance was large, and included representatives from all sections and nearly all the States of the Union. It is stated by Allen's Herd-Book that there are about 5,000 animals of the pure Durham breed in the United States; and delegates owning 3,000 of these animals were present in the Convention. These animals have a value ranging from $500 to $3,000 each, the average being about $1,500, and the total value is nearly $7,500,000. Many of the delegates were from Canada, others from the Pacific States. The Constitution of the society has already been published in THE TRIBUNE.

The attention given to such matters in England has given that country a grand pre-eminence among the nations of the earth, and, as well remarked by Mr. Duncan, of Illinois, it is to the fostering care of the English Agricultural Societies that we are indebted for the only pure breeds of domestic cattle that exist, if we except the horse, and even then the modifying influences of climate, good training, and judicious selection have made of the original Arabian that grander horse, the English race-horse, or thorough-bred, from which we derive our best stock.

THIERS' MESSAGE.

The English papers by the last steamer contain the full text of the message of M. Thiers, which is just now creating such a political excitement in Paris, and which may yet result in his resignation and inevitable anarchy. The main points of the message are the financial condition of France, the Anglo-French Treaty of Commerce, and the prospects of the new experiment in Republicanism. Relative to finance, M. Thiers asserts that the whole available capital of the world has been offered to France. The Government has received in instalments 1,750,000,000 francs, half the loan being thus realized in three months. When the Government commenced operations, it had 1,500,000,000 francs in bills of all countries on Germany. Prussia has already received 800,000,000 francs, will receive 200,000,000 francs more in December, and there will be 600,000,000 francs left toward next year's payments. With regard to the Bank of France, M. Thiers asserts that he has 800,000,000 francs in gold and silver on hand, 44,000,000 francs of bar gold on deposit, and 50,000,000 francs in gold and silver belonging to the State. The imports for the present year amounts to 3 milliards 457 millions of francs, and the exports, 3 milliards 557 millions. Taking these statistics for a basis, M. Thiers is confident that a financial equilibrium will be attained in 1873, and a considerable surplus in 1874.

With regard to the Anglo-French Treaty of Commerce, M. Thiers gives the details of what has been accomplished. The understanding between the two countries is to treat each other on the footing of the most favored nation, that is, while France will do as she deems most advisable for her own industry, she will not treat English products differently from those of other nations. The application of this principle will not be made, however, until 1876, as there are pre-existent arrangements with other countries, particularly with Austria, which cannot be broken until that time. The arrangements until that time are the immediate collection of fiscal taxes and equal treatment of French and English products; after that time, complete reciprocity, as far as it is extended to the most favored nation.

The major part of the message is devoted to the prospects of the Republic and the means of its preservation. He lays strong stress upon the fact that the Republic cannot be maintained without order, and that former attempts at establishing a Republican form of government have failed from the absence of peace, order, and repose. He declares the existence of the Republic an accomplished fact; that it is idle to waste more time in proclaiming it; and that the principal duty is now to impress upon the Republic those features which are desirable. M. Thiers indorses the title of Conservative Republic, which was bestowed upon it by the Committee appointed for that purpose, and takes the still bolder ground that no Government can exist without being conservative, and lays down the conditions which the French Republic must observe in the following forcible language:

> As to myself, I do not understand, I do not admit a Republic, but by taking it as it ought to be, namely, as the government of a nation which, having for a long time and in good faith attempted to leave to hereditary power the direction and distribution of its destinies, but having failed therein through faults which it is now impossible to judge, makes up its mind at last to regulate its affairs itself and alone, by means of electors freely and wisely chosen, without exclusion of party, or class, or origins, seeking them neither high nor low, neither to the right nor the left, but in the full light of public esteem. Two years passed in almost complete calm may afford us hope of founding this Conservative Republic, but hope only—let that not be forgotten. The slightest mistake would suffice to make this hope vanish in a disheartening reality.

M. Thiers closes his message with the assurances that the world is regarding the French Republic with favor, and that if France is peaceful under the Republic she will alienate no one from her. The whole message breathes a spirit of conciliation, and pleads for order and repose as the only safe basis of action. It is not only an able and logical State paper, exhibiting a thorough mastery of the situation and understanding of the relations of France to the other powers of Europe, but much of it is in the nature of a solemn warning that the Republic cannot be the Republic of a party, and that excitement or agitation will again throw it into the hands of some adventurer, as has been done before, "thus paying for a few days of disastrous license with twenty years of slavery." A very few days, perhaps hours, may decide this question. The fate of France once more hangs in the balance. The rejection of M. Thiers' recommendations, which will be followed by his resignation, will be the signal for anarchy.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

There is a very estimable gentleman in Washington City, named JAMES H. CAUSTEN, who is now 86 years old, who has for over fifty years been prosecuting before Congress what are known as the French Spoliation Claims. These claims arise out of transactions occurring before the present century, and their history or their foundation may be briefly stated.

During our Revolutionary struggle, France was our great ally. It matters not that her friendship for the revolting colonies was inspired greatly by the bitter hatred of Great Britain, the result of the long wars, and particularly of the loss of the Canadas and other French possessions in America. It was sweet revenge to France, if she could offset the English conquest of Canada by aiding the independence and separation from England of her thirteen colonies along the Atlantic. In those days of our weakness, not to say of our peril, we made many treaties with France, and, in consideration of the aid furnished in the way of troops and naval vessels, we promised and agreed to everything that was asked. One of the stipulations and agreements on our part was that, in any war between France and England, the ports of this country should be open to all French cruisers and their prizes, to the exclusion of the English. After our independence, there followed the French Revolution and the Republic, and, of course, the wars with England. The British seized all the French islands in the West Indies, and demanded of the United States equal privileges in our ports for English cruisers and prizes that were extended to the French. The alternative was a war. France demanded of the Union the execution of the treaty excluding the British vessels. In this dilemma, the Union declared a strict neutrality, extending to both parties equal privileges. The French Government was indignant, and her cruisers, from 1793 to 1800, captured our merchant vessels upon the high seas. Subsequently, France acknowledged the illegality of these proceedings, and confessed a liability therefor; but she also claimed, as an offset, damages resulting from the failure, on the part of our Government, to maintain its treaty stipulations. The offset being larger than our claim, France paid no further attention to the latter.

Washington's Administration advised the American sufferers to file their claims, and the Government would try to collect the same; but, eventually, the two Governments agreed to sign receipts and cry quits. The claims of the American vessel-owners remained on file in the Department without any action, the disturbed state of France from 1800 to 1815, our own war with Great Britain, and other causes, precluding investigation. At last, in 1826, under the Administration of John Quincy Adams, the arrangement which long previously had been made between the two Governments was published, and the claimants discovered that their only redress was against their own Government. France had been discharged from all liability. Whether Mr. Causten had been engaged in the business before that time we do not know, but, since 1826, he has devoted himself to pressing these claims, and his long life seems to have been protracted that he may see their final payment. Regularly every session of Congress the papers are presented, referred, reported upon favorably, and then the case stands still. The claim, dating from before 1800, has survived the Administrations of Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, and now Grant. For over 46 years these claims have been a formal appeal to the liberality of the nation. Upon them there have been protracted debates. They have been discussed by all the great men who have been in Congress since 1826. They have been discussed in the Legislatures of many States, and several of these bodies have, by joint resolutions, appealed to Congress to pay them. They have been reported upon favorably by committees of the two Houses of Congress, and bills for their payment have frequently passed one or the other House. Twice the bill has passed Congress, once under Polk's Administration and once under Pierce's, and on both occasions have they been vetoed. At the last session, the Senate fixed the 12th of December for the consideration of the bill, and its friends propose to make a desperate struggle to pass it this winter. It involves the payment of several millions of dollars.

The original claimants and several generations of their successors have passed away; but, owing to the zeal of the now venerable agent, the claim has never been allowed to pass into oblivion. All over the country the multiplied and remote descendants of the original claimants are demanding the money. The Boston *Journal* states that one-third of the money is due to persons residing in Massachusetts, [illegible] as an illustration of the high value once placed on the claims, it states that a Mr. Bartlett, of Newburyport, when dying, left one-half his fortune to the Theological School at Andover, and the other half to his heirs,—the school getting the money, and the heirs the claims for damages for spoliations by the French.

In the report made to the American Woman Suffrage Association, at the annual convention held in St. Louis last week, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe submitted an array of facts that, taken together, illustrate how much women can do without accomplishing anything. The Massachusetts Legislature granted the cause two hearings, and the bill in favor of woman's suffrage was defeated. In Connecticut there were several hearings, but no action whatever. In Maine, Lucy Stone and H. B. Blackwell made arguments in the Hall of Representatives, and a joint vote of both Houses prohibited woman's voting. Mr. Livermore, Mrs. Churchill, and Colonel Higginson made a combined attack upon the little State of Rhode Island, and, instead of carrying the citadel by storm, the besiegers "were permitted to withdraw." South Carolina was reached when it was too late for action, and a happy Legislature escaped the infliction by going home. A proposed Constitutional amendment in Iowa failed to pass both Houses, and Mrs. Howe regrets it because "it will now require two years more to bring it before the people." In Kansas an effort was made to force the right of female suffrage through the Fourteenth Amendment, but the matter was regarded as "too complicated" and dropped. In New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Delaware, Virginia, Louisiana, Michigan, and Ohio, there was the same general result, reached through a series of modifications. To show how remarkably small an item serves to satisfy the suffragists, Mrs. Howe referred exultantly to the successfully ambiguous and unintelligible reference given to her cause in the platform of the Philadelphia Convention, and then made it the text for a eulogy of the Republican party. Taking Mrs. Howe's report as a basis, it is difficult to conceive how she could have honestly reached the conclusion that "No party will ever again obtain power in the Federal Government with this combined influence of women arrayed against it."

The organization for the Centennial Exposition, to be held at Philadelphia in 1876, promises vigor enough to render the occasion a fitting celebration for the hundredth birthday of the American Republic. In a recent letter from William Phipps Blake, the Executive Commissioner, to Mr. A. T. Goshorn, the President of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, the earlier plans of the Exhibition are outlined. It is to be International, all countries having been invited to participate, and universal, because its scope includes "all arts, industries, and manufactures, and all the varied results of human skill, thought, and imagination." There will be ten departments, each to be subdivided into ten groups, and these into classes. The classification in detail is now in course of preparation. It is estimated that fifty square acres of floor space, all under roof, will be required for the accommodation of all who are represented, and certainly no location could have been selected that would afford greater facilities, or more picturesque surroundings, than Fairmount Park, of Philadelphia. The Commission is now preparing a plan for the organization of Co-operative Centennial Associations, which will soon be made public. The undertaking will need the active interest and work of all the States in order to make it worthy of comparison with the great International Expositions of London, Paris, and Vienna, and that it shall attain this will be the common purpose of patriotism.

It is reported from Boston as a fact that the Irish servants of a gentleman who had invited Mr. Froude to make his house a home during his stay there, refused to wait upon the distinguished historian, who was obliged to leave the house. Whether this particular incident be true or not, it is entirely possible, and is but an instance of what Mr. Froude may expect if he shall make a tour of the country, and continue his crusade against the Irish people. There is no remedy for Irish discontent so long as English tyranny is a tradition of the Irish race, and while England maintains her dominion over Irish territory, and Mr. Froude must have expected to encounter it when he resolved upon bravely defending his views of history before the public of this country. It is pleasant to know, however, that the discussion between Mr. Froude and Father Burke has been one of uniform courtesy; and, in spite of the fervor of Father Burke's patriotism, he has taken occasion to apologize for the alleged rude treatment which Mr. Froude received in Boston, and has set an example of respect and decorum which his countrymen will be eager to show the English historian for their own credit.

An Ohio journal announces that a case is soon to be brought into Court to decide whether the Pullman Sleeping-Car Company shall be regarded as a common-carrier or as a landlord. The distinction is one of more importance than would be inferred at first thought. In the former case, the Company is simply responsible for losses resulting from the negligence or dishonesty of the employes; in the latter case, the Company becomes responsible for the valuables of the lodgers, and must either keep a safe to deposit these valuables, or make good their loss. Public sentiment, at least so much of it as has been influenced by losses on sleeping-cars, will be inclined to hope that the Courts will look upon Mr. Pullman as a landlord.

The following lines on the death of William Wirt were written by Horace Greeley, and printed in the *New Yorker*. They will fitly express the feelings of millions to-day on the death of the great humanitarian and journalist, who gives us his own requiem:

> Rouse not the muffled drum,
> Wake not the trumpet's mournful sound,
> For him whose mighty voice in death is dumb!
> Who, in the zenith of his high renown,
> To the grave went down.
>
> Invoke no cannon's breath
> To swell the requiem o'er his ashes poured;
> Silently bear him to the house of death;
> The aching hearts by whom he was adored,
> He won not by the sword.
>
> No! let affection's tear
> Be the sole tribute to his memory paid;
> Earth has no monument so justly dear
> To souls like his in purity arrayed,
> Never to fade.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Then take thy long repose
> Beneath the shelter of the deep green sod;
> Death but a brighter halo round thee throws;
> Thy fame, thy soul, alike have spurned the clod;
> Rest thee in God.

POLITICAL.

There is a demand for a Constitutional Convention in Missouri. The Governor of Indiana urges the Legislature to call a Convention in that State. A Convention has been ordered in Ohio, and will probably sit next summer. A Commission of Constitutional Revision is soon to meet in New York. The Concord *Monitor* says it is time to revise the Constitution of New Hampshire, adopted 1792. And, lastly, the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention is in session.

—While Greeley's majority in Kentucky is barely 10,000, the majority on Congressmen aggregates nearly 40,000.

—The vote of New York State, official:

	Liberal.		Republican.	
President	Greeley	387,221	Grant	[illegible]
Cong.-at-Large	Cox	399,380	Tremain	[illegible]
Governor	Kernan	391,103	Dix	[illegible]
Lt. Governor	Depew	396,181	Robinson	[illegible]
Canal Com	Hubbard	397,737	Strong	[illegible]
Insp. St. P.	Brooks	397,350	Graves	[illegible]

—The biggest majorities for Congressmen are: Garfield, of Ohio, 10,955; Willard, of Vermont, 10,440; Hurlbut, of Illinois, 10,[illegible]; Crocker, of Massachusetts, 10,331. The smallest are: DeWitt, of New York, 17; Stanard, of Missouri, 42; and the Ninth District of Indiana, certified to Congress as 27 one way and [illegible] another.

—The [illegible] city election occurs on next Tuesday,—the day being now, for the first time, changed from Monday.

—It is gratifying to be assured by Harlan's *Chronicle*, at Washington, that the Florida muddle being only a contest for supremacy inside the Republican party, the fellows engaged in it will be left to settle their stuffed ballot-boxes and doctored election returns in their own way. The *Chronicle* says:

> We understand that no doubt is entertained as to the result in the State. Republican success is conceded on all hands. But personal schemes are more or less mixed up with the action of the [illegible] lature, which should not be permitted to [illegible] an honest count and statement of the [illegible] * * * It is an inexcusable outr[illegible] with the action of the officers recognize[illegible] State, and Federal officials will do [illegible] mo[illegible] that they themselves are am[illegible] law if they transgress their power, and, u[illegible] tence, they functions not devolved upon [illegible]

But as to Louisiana?

—Old Pom. [illegible] sent Mail-Agent [illegible] Atchison, around among the members of the Kansas Legislature to fix things.

—The Texas Senate will stand: 17 [illegible] and 13 Republicans. The House is overwhelmingly Liberal.

[illegible]NG INFORMATION.

[illegible] Insurance Company Re[illegible] [illegible]ing an Overhauling.

[illegible]ors of the Commercial Tell [illegible] What They Know.

[illegible]lders Scarce and Hard to Find.

...ns. A proposed Constitutional amendment in ...s failed to pass both Houses, and Mrs. Howe ...ts it because "it will now require two years ...e to bring it before the people." In Kansas, ...ffort was made to force the right of female ...rage through the Fourteenth Amendment, ...the matter was regarded as "too com-...ated" and dropped. In New Hampshire, ...mont, New York, Delaware, Virginia, Lou-...a, Michigan, and Ohio, there was the same ...ral result, reached through a series of modi-...tions. To show how remarkably small an ...serves to satisfy the suffragists, Mrs. Howe ...rred exultantly to the successfully ambig-...and unintelligible reference given to her ...e in the platform of the Philadelphia Con-...tion, and then made it the text for a eulogy ...he Republican party. Taking Mrs. Howe's ...rt as a basis, it is difficult to conceive how ...could have honestly reached the conclusion ..."No party will ever again obtain power in ...Federal Government with this combined in-...ce of women arrayed against it."

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...all the requiem o'er his ashes poured;
...ently bear him to the house of death;
...hing hearts by whom he was adored,
... He won not by the sword.

...! let affection's tear
...sole tribute to his memory paid;
...rth has no monument so justly dear
...his like his in purity arrayed,
... Never to fade.

. . . .

...en take thy long repose
...th the shelter of the deep green sod;
...ath but a brighter halo round thee throws;
...me, thy soul, alike have spurned the clod;
... Rest thee in God.

POLITICAL.

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...KING INFORMATION.

...pt Insurance Company Re-...ring an Overhauling.

...tors of the Commercial Tell-...g What They Know.

...olders Scarce and Hard to Find.

...ination of Directors of the Commer-...nce Company took place before Re-...ard yesterday. Mr. Packard asked ...tions on behalf of Jonathan Abell and ...tors.

MR. H. SPRANCE

...he was a stockholder on the ...October, 1871; held 200 shares, ...to $100 each; had paid ...on the stock, including divi-...e original sum paid in was 20 cents; ...y this stock originally; the original ...s paid 20 per cent, he thought; the ...p to 85 per cent, was credited on the ...g paid by dividends; did not remem-...any dividends were credited on the ...1871; had an impression dividends were ...1870; thought they amounted to less ...per cent; at the time of the ...ndebtedness on the unpaid stock was ...by promissory notes; the Company ...notes for about 35 per cent of the un-...; the Company held his notes for 35 ...f $20,000; his firm sustained losses by ...e in the Company; sustained no in-...sses; the stock was held by him indi-...and the notes were his individual ...e firm did not hold any stock that he ...had an impression that his partner ...k; had no impression as to the ...the notes were surrendered to ...the Company; the Secretary, ...surrendered the notes to him; that was ...ection; they were surrendered about a ...ast November; they were surrendered ...mpany's office—the temporary office in ...Savings Institution; the consideration ...r the notes was an obligation for loss; ...tion was given for a loss that some one ...aimed; was not his own loss; pur-...claim after the certificate of indebted-...been issued; had several claims ...the amount of his notes; the ...were exchanged for the certifi-...indebtedness; that was the ...he operation; most of the other offi-...des the Secretary, knew of the ex-...they made no objection to it; the ex-...was not made especially in pursuance of ...ement that had been entered into be-...self and the other Directors, and the ...f the Company; it was understood that ...be allowed to make the exchange; the ...was not agreed to at an official ...after the fire; it was a sort ...mal understanding; there had ...been any vote taken on it; ...tell anything about the stockholders; ...swear to anybody; had an impression ...Chapman was a stockholder; thought ...was; had no impression regarding the ...could not tell who else; might have an ...n that Mr. Sprague was a stockholder; ...say who were stockholders; had an ...n that John C. Dore was; could not ...might have an impression, but ...he did not amount to much; had seen ...the stock notes since the fire; saw his ...had have seen some others; thought ...the Secretary, held them after ...more than one note was surrendered to ...thought; did not think they were ordi-...sory notes; they were ordinary notes ...thought he had destroyed them; ...were not in his office yet, for all he ...Vice President of the Company; ...transfer of other stock notes to ...s, and did not object; did not know ...the Company had overdrawn its ac-...First National Bank; did not know ...$5,000 bonds secured by a trust deed ...ets of the Company; had heard ...deed securing the $50,000; did not ...the losses of the Company were at ...did not know of the transactions with ...ational Bank; did not know who con-...transaction; he had $1,600 or $1,700 ...sets of the Company; received it ...er Company in which the Commercial ...four or five months ...$3,000 on a check; the claim was ...could not tell the ...might have been a $5,000 policy; ...accepted it as a full settlement; laid ...the $3,000 to pay rent of office, and ...man named Beardslee to look after ...had not paid him anything for some ...paid him about thirty days ago; paid ...$200; had paid him other sums be-...another man for writing up the books ...up papers and policies of the Com-...was Folson; did not know how ...Company lost in the great fire; they ...red the Garden City; did not know ...that Company claimed on its policy ...; did not know the amount of the ...ssides; did not know it was a million; ...of any other assets but the $1,600 ...of the $3,000; did not pay any of ...for debts incurred before the fire; did ...any Hartford company in which the ...had a policy; had an impression ...something in the Andes on the build-...some talk with an attorney as to what ...done to collect the amount of the ...y; knew positively of no other assets ...pany but the $1,600 in his hands, ...were some other policies of which ...cognizant; the certificates of in-...might have been issued the same day ...were surrendered; could not say they ...the same day; presumed the Secre-...certificates; the Secretary signed ...know of any other officer's signa-...them; his firm had a claim of ...against the company.

JEFFERSON FARMER

...he was in the insurance business; ...of any business after the 1st of ...; resigned the Secretaryship of the ...on Oct. 1, 1871; stayed in the ...days to initiate the new Secretary; ...y had nominal charge of the books; ...eper looked after them most; the ...s and some of the expiration books ...since the fire on the West Side; his ...was that the stock book was burned ...he kept the stock book in his drawer, ...afe; the stock book was the stock ...other book showed the names of ...s and the amount of their ...kept that book and the ...book in his private desk; the ...er objected to his keeping the books ...; William B. King, H. Spruance, E. ...T. H. Seymour, J. F. Armour, J. ...E. Chapman, O. R. Keith, D. H. ...m Directors at the time of the fire; ...a list of about 60 or 70 stockholders ...had not seen for nine months previous ...and did not know much about them; ...ris, William H. Turner, L. B. Sidway, ...& Trego, S. C. Jack, C. J. Gilbert, W. ...J. Christopher, and one or two others ...out their stock before the fire; C. H. ...J. F. Cook, H. L. McFadden, J. W. ...not sure about; could not undertake ...any others who were stockholders be-...on the list presented to witness; ...like to undertake to swear the amount ...paid by each stockholder; had no best ...; did not know how much Chapman ...not tell the amount of his notes; ...were had in the neighborhood of 119 ...which 65 per cent had been credited; ...cent had been credited on the stock ...time of the fire, and the balance of 85 ...s evidenced by promissory notes; ...shares himself at the time of ...the Company held his notes ...per cent of the 45 shares; the ...been surrendered to him by the ...they were returned on account of ...claimed by parties; he had no ...the Company; signed a re-...Commercial Insurance Company ...claim for loss against Company; ...Secretary, Fay, signed the certificates ...; did not attend a meeting of ...since the fire; did not know of ...knew there was a trust deed given ...National Bank to secure ten $5,000 ...by the Company; thought the ...in the safe at the time of the fire; ...to secure the bank against over-...ase of it; when the deed was exe-...the 14th of August, there was due the ...$20,000, but the amount was re-...before the fire; the bonds had ...ered to the bank; could not tell if ...was given to the bank; his im-...the Company had over-drawn $20,000 from the bank at the time of the fire.

J. O. CHAPMAN

testified that the building was insured as follows: Lumberman's, of Chicago, $10,000; Fireman's, of Chicago, $10,000; Merchants', of Chicago, $10,000; Germania, of Chicago, $10,000; Garden City, $5,000; Merchants', Providence, $5,000; did not know how much stock he held at the time of the fire; he traded in the stock, and sometimes had more, and sometimes less; thought he held 250 shares; the Company held notes for 35 per cent; the notes were surrendered in consideration of $9,000 worth of policies held—$3,000 on his house and $6,000 on his store; the $6,000 was held by Case & Chapman; there was no other consideration; the certificate of indebtedness was issued to him, or to Case & Chapman, and then transferred to him, he did not know which; knew of notes being surrendered for certificates of indebtedness in other cases besides his own; did not know whether the bonds and trust deed had been handed to the bank; saw them in August, when they were drawn up, but not since; thought the horse and buggy was sold for $120 on six months' time, and was returned; the horse had eaten his head off, and the buggy was of little use; did not know of any other assets of the company.

THOMAS H. SEYMOUR

testified that he drove the horse out to his farm after the fire to save expense of boarding at a livery stable; could not sell the rig at all in Chicago; finally sold the buggy, harness, and horse on time; the note was never paid, and he never got back the animal; he sold it to a man named Sayles; the note was made payable to him for, he thought, $200; held 50 shares in the company; his notes were surrendered in consideration for losses insured by T. H. Seymour & Co.; the policy was an open policy on grain, etc.; he proved up $2,600 to $2,700; their losses were more than that, but he never proved up more than enough to cover the loss; did not know of any other stockholders, and knew nothing of the transaction with the bank.

WILLIAM V. KAY

testified that he was President of the Company for a year before the fire; held $9,000 of stock; the Company held notes for 35 per cent; Hayden & Kay had a loss of $20,000 on policies in the Company; held the stock individually; received a certificate of indebtedness for $5,000 from the Company; did not surrender the policy; the balance of the claim his firm held against the Company; attended meetings of the Directors after the fire; at a meeting it was resolved to issue certificates of indebtedness to creditors; saw the bonds when he signed them; executed the deed to the First National in August, 1871; the account at the bank was overdrawn to the amount of $30,000 or $40,000 at that time, and the bank refused to give any more money without security; knew of no assets of the Company; Beardslee was the custodian of the books and property of the Company; the last he heard of the books they were at No. 121 West Washington street.

A CARELESS ENGINEER.

The following verdict was rendered by the Coroner's jury in the case of Napoleon B. Taylor, lately a resident at No. 15 Johnson street, who was run over and killed by a train of cars on the Illinois Central Railroad, at the foot of Douglas place, on Tuesday morning:

That the said Napoleon B. Taylor came to his death through injuries received in being run over by train No. 1 of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and that the said train was run by Henry Smith, engineer; and we, the jury, find the said Henry Smith guilty of criminal carelessness in running the train at a high rate of speed by a station where an ingoing train was receiving passengers; and we, the jury, further censure the said Illinois Central Railroad Company for permitting its employe to run trains in a manner endangering the lives of its patrons as in the present instance.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Smith.

Living Principles of Business.

Strict attention.
Politeness always shown to patrons.
No misrepresentations permitted.
The small profit plan rigidly adhered to.
Never pay commissions on retail sales.
Employ salesmen who work for a living.
Treat rich and poor alike.
Let fair dealing go along with every transaction.
Never urge a customer to buy what he don't want.
Be sure your advantages in the business undertaken are equal, if not superior, to those of any other merchant in your line of trade.
Share with your patrons the bargains you may secure. If you buy very low, sell accordingly.
Never attempt to cover up anything. ... the truth.
Perform all you promise, and a little more if you can. Never fall short.
Retail your merchandise at one-... ...ned ...ice, and never deviate.
These principles can be fou... O. D. clothing house, ...practically exemp... ...fied at A. J. Nutting's fir..., and No. 48 West Madison Nos. 320 and 322 State str...ould succeed, call and see for ...street. Let those who w... themselves.

[Advertisement.]

The Humane Society

reports that thousands of horses are still unwell. For their relief we publish the following important discovery: The ...xir Iodo Bromide Calcium Compound will relieve the secondary stages of the present distemper among horses. It acts as an aperient, tonic, diuretic, and alterative, promoting the secretions generally, eliminating from the system the morbid material which is absorbed and retained, and which results in constitutional and local diseases, glanders, dropsy, &c. It has relieved every case where used thoroughly, and was first given by a physician to his own horse with immediate relief. Prepared only by Tilden & Co., No. 176 William street.

Mr. Goldbeck's Great Success at the Chicago Conservatory of Music.

To-day (Saturday, Nov. 30) is the last day for the sale of shares, at $100 each, securing ten terms of instruction in piano, voice, organ, etc., at half price. Office will be kept open till 6 p. m., at the Conservatory, No. 938 Indiana avenue, corner Twentieth street.

Sunday Train for California.

The Government Overland Mail Train will leave Chicago to-morrow, Sunday, Dec. 1, at 10 a. m., stopping at all regular stations on main line, and connecting at Omaha with Union Pacific Express train for Denver, San Francisco, and all intermediate points. Tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy or Chicago & Northwestern Railroads will be taken on this train.

Burnett's Toilet Preparations

are choice and select, and always please.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Close of Navigation.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The weather is cold with flurries of snow from the west. Boats in the Erie Canal are still moving. There is some floating ice in the canal.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Nov. 29.—Navigation is about closed. The ice in the canal is from two to three inches thick.

CORNWALL, Nov. 29.—Navigation in the St. Lawrence Canals is closed and the boats all laid up.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The frost is drawing navigation to a close in this vicinity. A number of boats are about four miles west of this city in the ice. Fifteen boats were caught in the ice five miles west of here. A steam yacht has gone down to tow the boats in. A boat is across the guard lock west of this city. The water has been partly let out of the level, through the city, into the level east. This level will be again filled, so that the boats may move.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—The weather yesterday and to-day was the coldest of the season. The mercury, this morning, sank to 5 above zero. The river is full of sharp ice, and navigation is suspended. The Underwriters refuse to place risks on cargoes till further notice, and most of the steamers have gone to bank and discharged their crews.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Ten inches of snow have fallen here since 3 o'clock this morning. Sleighing about the city is excellent. The boatmen everywhere are hurrying freights in anticipation of an early closing of the Hudson.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Information received here to-day reports that navigation is considerably impeded by ice, and shippers by canal are deterred from further business. Several vessels which left here for the upper lakes took shelter during the storm under Long Point, others have returned to port, and commenced stripping. One vessel left here to-day for the upper ports.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The canal is in part covered with ice, and boats are moving slowly. A few days more will virtually close navigation along this section.

On Thursday, while several boys were amusing themselves near Rochester, N. Y., in target-shooting, the premature discharge of a pistol killed one of them, named William Cooke.

The Bureau County, Ill., Circuit Court commences on Monday next. The docket is unusually light.

A sad accidental shooting occurred near Texas, six miles east of Urbana, Ohio, on Wednesday afternoon, which resulted in the death of a young man about 20 years of age, named Hough, and while in company with one named White about the same age. White's gun was discharged by accident, the contents entering Hough's body. He lived about one hour.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

A Divorced Wife Shot and Seriously Injured by Her Former Husband.

The Wound Not Likely to Prove Fatal—Arrest of the Would-be Assassin.

On Monday evening William Allen committed suicide with poison because his divorced wife refused to listen to his proposals of reconciliation, and drove him from her door; yesterday morning, George Driver, for similar reasons, shot and dangerously wounded the woman who bears the same relation to him. This is the tragic record of what divorce has accomplished in Chicago during the present week. The last-mentioned crime was committed at half-past 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and was, to all appearances, an unprovoked and desperate attempt to murder a woman whose only offence was that she refused to tolerate any longer an intemperate, shiftless, and cruel man. The crime is made all the more horrible from the fact that it was perpetrated in the presence of five helpless and terror-stricken children, the family of the contending parties. The causes which led to the shooting are briefly as follows: In July last Mrs. Driver succeeded in obtaining a divorce from the husband on the grounds of intemperance and neglect. For a short time thereafter they lived entirely apart; but, by solemn promises of future good behavior, Driver influenced the woman to allow him to board with her, at her house, No. 43 Depuyster street. After a brief career of sobriety and general good behavior he suddenly relapsed into his old way of living. He was intoxicated almost all the time, and frequently raised disturbances in the house which attracted the attention of the entire neighborhood. Though an excellent carpenter, and capable of earning good wages at his trade, he utterly neglected his work, and consequently could not pay his board or furnish anything for the support of the family. Mrs. Driver hesitated to take extreme measures with the worthless fellow on account of the children, and would doubtless have been satisfied to support him in idleness if he would only refrain from intoxication and cease annoying her by his violent behavior while in the house. Finally, he became such a positive nuisance that the woman was compelled to have him arrested. He was severely punished for his conduct, and advised by the Justice to cease annoying his former wife, and find another boarding place. This, it appears, he refused to do, for as soon as he escaped from custody he never failed to return to her house and upbraid her for having instigated his arrest. On Friday evening, he visited the house while intoxicated, and succeeded in forcing an entrance, despite the efforts of the woman to prevent him. As soon as he found himself on the inside of the domicile, he favored the inmates with a repetition of the old scenes. He lavished his abuse upon them with great impartiality, and added not a little to their anxiety by throwing around such loose articles of furniture as came within his reach. After spending an hour or so in this pleasant and sociable manner, he decided, to the infinite relief of all present, to go to bed, and was soon in the full enjoyment of a drunkard's slumber. Then the sorely-tried woman resolved that he should not rest beneath her roof another night, and terrify her children by his brutal exhibitions of bad temper. She vowed that nothing should again induce her to harbor him, and that his promises of future good behavior, which had been so frequently broken in the past, should not influence her in his favor again. When he arose yesterday morning, Mrs. Driver ordered him to leave the house. He refused to go, and abused her for having presumed to dictate to him. Criminations and recriminations followed, until at last Driver became so exasperated that he drew a revolver and fired at the woman. It was evidently his intention to kill her, and he no doubt supposed he had, as she was lying insensible on the floor when he fled from the house. He succeeded in eluding the authorities until late in the afternoon, when Officer Beebe found him and took him into custody. Mrs. Driver's wound is in the left side, and, though extremely painful, is not likely to prove fatal.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Personal.

Colonel Ireton, General Adjuster of the Phoenix Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., was in the city yesterday.

Jack Frost has been in the city for several days, visiting everybody. He lives mostly out doors.

R. W. Miller and wife, Grand Haven; Bradford Allen, St. Louis; E. T. Troop, New York; E. D. Smith, H. B. Smith, and Miss Ward, Garrettsville; Charles N. Stevens, Boston; J. L. Freeman, Cleveland; J. E. Foster, Montreal; W. H. Keen, Baltimore; and Joseph Davis, Lynn, Mass., are at the Gardner House.

The following gentlemen are guests at the Sherman House: Dr. A. E. McCandless, Pittsburgh; W. M. Givin, California; P. B. Du-Chaillu, the discoverer of the gorilla; Hon. A. B. Harris, Louisiana; Hon. J. M. Rusk, and Hon. P. Sawyer, Wisconsin; R. O. Adams, Omaha; G. L. Becker, St. Paul, Minn.; J. D. Monell, Nebraska; C. Elioth, Kansas, and G. O. Stevens, Boston.

The following arrivals were registered at the Tremont House yesterday: A. N. Shippey, Delaware; Hon. C. Weed, Bloomington; Hon. W. Bushnell, Ottawa; Hon. G. G. Wright, Iowa; T. E. Sickles, General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad; Hon. J. T. Wilson, Iowa; Dr. W. A. Burleigh and wife, Dakota; E. R. Fowler, California.

At the Briggs House, yesterday, the following names were registered: B. Rafferty, Pittsburgh; O. A. Osborne, Lafayette; James Hoffman, Minneapolis; S. R. Spaulding, St. Louis; W. R. Ladd, New York; E. D. Miller, New York; J. B. Dallas, Pittsburgh; Charles Rodd, Brooklyn; D. G. Whitney, Stockton, Cal.; H. C. Ranney, New York: H. H. Chapin, Colorado; Hon. J. V. Bailey, Plymouth, Ind.; and S. S. Magill, Iowa.

Everything.

The County Clerk issued twenty-five marriage licenses yesterday.

Dr. William F. Thomas, the missionary physician of New York, is in this city visiting his relatives.

Henry Hoff, driver of Hose Cart No. 6, tendered his resignation to the Board of Police, yesterday, and it was accepted.

The Library and Debating Club of the Chicago Christian Union will meet at the Union Rooms, 758 Michigan avenue, on Monday evening next.

The Thanksgiving offering of Plymouth Church, amounting to $123.68, was distributed as follows: Old Ladies' Home, $58.68; the poor of the church, $15; Clinton Street Mission, $50.

In Justice Vantwoud's court, yesterday, the proceedings instituted by Jacob W. Tripp against L. D. Mills, E. Reade, and J. D. Adney were dismissed after a full hearing, the defendants being fully acquitted and discharged.

The Dramatic Class of the Christian Union will meet this evening at the West Side room, No. 205 Madison street. The exercise will be "The Merchant of Venice," and the instructor Mrs. Anna Cowell.

Charles Bremer and Henry Welsh, attached to Engine No. 5, were before the Board of Police, yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct. They had had a fistic encounter, and were fined five days' pay each.

The attempt to gild over the immodest exhibition given in the Academy of Music, on Thursday night, by calling it a "dramatic masquerade," deceived neither the public nor the dramatic profession. It was an insult to the intelligence of the former and to the respectability of the latter.

The Academy of Music will require the fumigation of many good actions on the part of the manager, before the public can be assured that the evil odor of so disgraceful an affair as Thursday night's "masquerade ball" has been entirely dissipated. "The scent of the roses will hang around it still."

Colonel Lonckx, said to have been at one time a teacher of fencing in this city, died on Monday last, in the New Haven, Conn., Poor House, where he was taken by a policeman, who found him on the streets in an inebriated condition. He showed signs of having seen better days, and gave evidence of education and refinement.

A very striking trade feature is to be presented to-night in a grand simultaneous "opening" by ten or a dozen leading retail firms on Wabash avenue, a sight worth seeing after nightfall, when each of the respective premises will be illuminated and remain open throughout the evening to receive their friends and all visitors. It is, in fact, the earliest general trade illumination of the Burnt District.

The Mayor yesterday revoked the license of one George Ernst, at No. 22 North Canal street, where he did business nominally as an auctioneer and actually as a mock auctioneer. The license cost $200 and was taken out only a few days ago. The roguery which induced the revocation of the license was a successful effort to palm off upon a ready rustic a watch valued at about $2 for $40.

The manager of the Academy of Music need hardly complain of "nails in his coffin" when he drives them home himself, by giving up his theatre to such performances as occurred there on Thursday night. The public has little interest in the matter, but would prefer to know whether theatres are to be conducted on respectable principles or not. If not, they will keep away. Mr. Gardner can hardly afford to try many more such experiments.

The sale of seats for the Rubinstein season of concerts still continues large. With regard to the sale, the management has adopted an excellent plan, and rather a novel one, in giving the purchaser the choice of nights. The complete programmes of the week are in the box office, and the public can select from them such as they wish to hear, buying for one concert or six, as they may prefer. The programmes are all varied, and all of the highest grade of musical excellence. As this will be the principal musical event of the season, it is to be hoped, for the credit of the musical taste and reputation of Chicago, that the theatre will be crowded every night during the great pianist's stay.

The Thanksgiving dinner at the County Poor House and Insane Asylum was a success. The feast consisted of oysters, turkey, cranberry sauce, and other good things. In the evening, the rooms were cleared, and Colonel Finigan and Doctor Miller having made nice little orations, the dancing commenced, the Colonel doing the gallant by leading a fair partner through the evolutions of a waltz. At the County Hospital a first-rate meal was spread. The Sherman and the Briggs House contributed all the delicacies and some of the substantials, while the kind-hearted County Superintendent gave the entertainments his personal attention assisted by Colonel Finigan.

There was to have been a meeting of representatives of the different trades at the Globe Theatre hall last evening, but as only six persons attended, no one had the courage to call them to order. They sat around the stove and talked about the feasibility of organizing a Workingmen's Assembly, into which non-Union as well as Union craftsmen were to be admitted. To take some action with regard to such an association was the object of the meeting. The Trades' Assembly was considered to be too exclusive, and hence the necessity for a non-restrictive society. As the conversation was informal, nothing definite was decided upon. There will be another meeting in two weeks from last night, and all interested are requested to be present.

RELIGIOUS.

Triennial Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 29.—The Triennial Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States opened their third day's session this morning at 9 o'clock. The Treasurer's report was submitted and referred to the Committee on Finance. Complaint was made against the Synod of Martinsburgh, Va.; referred to the Committee on Overtures.

The Committee on Credentials, to whom was referred the conflicting claims of two sets of Iowa delegates, English and Germans, reported that when the Constitution was so amended as to allow a Division of classes on the basis of language, each division of the Iowa classes should be represented.

The Committee on Minutes submitted a report. That part which was adopted recommends the use of moderation, prudence, and charity, in reference to differences of sentiment on the subject of liturgy; adopts the permission given it by the General Synod of inserting hymns and chants for provisional use on the liturgy; accepts the assessment laid upon them by the General Synod for contingent purposes; provides for the organization of a Board of Home Missions, auxiliary to the Board of the General Synod; continues the Committee to defend action in case of appeals postponed by the General Synod, and appoints Revs. Apple and Johns to represent their Synod in case of the appeal of Elder Dunn. The remainder of the report and the various subjects reported on by the Committee on Overtures were referred to appropriate committees.

At the afternoon session, the report of the Board of Home Missions was presented, and referred to the Committee on Missions. The report shows an encouraging result of the work of three years. The report says: "We have 76 missionaries, in thirteen States."

The appropriations assessed for the last year will amount to about $15,000. The missions number about 125 congregations, with a membership of 7,000. A resolution was adopted, providing that inasmuch as the constitutional number of classes had adopted an amendment to the Constitution, allowing the formation of German classes in the bounds of English classes, by consent of all the classes concerned and the Synod to which they belong, and the formation of English classes in German bounds, that the same be declared part of the Constitution. This action allowed the admission of the Iowa delegates, who were accordingly admitted.

This evening the anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Synod was celebrated. It is understood that the union with the Dutch Reformed Church will come up for consideration to-morrow.

LAKE DISASTERS.

Great Destruction of Vessel Property and Several Lives Lost.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The schooner William Elgin, from Hamilton for Oswego, laden with wheat, is ashore thirty miles below this point.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 29.—The schooner Sam Flint, bound down from Chicago, is ashore at the head of Lake Erie. The tug Wilcox, with a lighter, has gone to her relief.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 29.—The schooner Sunrise, which left this port yesterday for Kelley's Island, was discovered aground this morning near the water works crib, two miles from shore. Three of her crew were lost.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—The storm has caught many vessels outside. The head of Lake Erie is full of ice and the wind a gale from the Northwest with snow.

The propeller Burlington is sunk below Bar Point. The schooner Sam Flint and propeller Philadelphia are ashore below Bar Point.

The tug Torrent, with schooner J. W. Sargent and five barges, all coal laden, from Cleveland, struck the ice at the islands. Two of the barges were sunk. The others and the schooner were abandoned.

The schooner Evaline is anchored off Scare Crow Island, Thunder Bay, with a signal of distress flying. She cannot be approached on account of the ice.

The schooner Minnie Corlett is beached two miles north of Lincoln. The Captain and crew reached shore safely, but with hands and feet frozen.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 29.—The extremely cold and boisterous weather of the past few days has been very severe on lake navigation. Vessels and steamers coming in are completely loaded down with ice, and some nearly disabled.

The schooner Morning Star capsized near Pentwater, Mich.; one life lost.

The scow Minnie Corlette ran ashore near Pentwater; total wreck; crew saved.

The schooner Delaware, bound down from Chicago, stranded near Holland; total wreck; crew saved.

The schooner Robert Howlett, from Kenosha for Holland, stranded near the latter place; crew safe.

The schooner Rob Roy stranded at Saugatuck.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

	Bales.
Net receipts at all ports during the week	131,681
Same time last year	121,860
Total for the year	1,142,815
Last year	902,090
Exports for the week	67,379
Same time last year	82,379
Total for the year	520,911
Last year	418,332
Stock at all United States ports	422,337
Last year	375,772
At interior towns	74,845
Last year	66,783
At Liverpool	420,000
Last year	486,000
American afloat for Great Britain	122,000
Last year	142,000

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers Winslow, Philadelphia, and Tioga; schooners F. M. Knapp and City of the Straits.

PASSED UP—Propeller Tioga; schooner James Joy.

WIND—West. Weather cold.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers Rose and barges, Mary Mills and barge; bark C. J. Wells; schooners C. H. Walker, Flint, Dousman, Minch, Ataunto, F. Morell, Empire State, Nassau.

PASSED UP—Propeller Zouave and barges, Mary Pringle; bark Montgomery; schooner William Young.

WIND—West; snowing and cold.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Money, after loaning at 7 currency and 7 gold, closed easy at 5 to 7.

Sterling weak and lower in the morning at 108¼ for prime 60-day to 109¾ for sight. In the afternoon the rates were advanced to 108⅝ for 60-day and 110 for sight, but there was no business over 108½@109¾.

Governments were firmer, with a general advance in prices. The report that the Treasurer intended to call in twenty million bonds had a buoyant effect.

State bonds generally firm, with most business in new South Carolina.

Stocks opened firm and slightly higher than at the close on Wednesday. After the first Board the general market advanced ¼ to 1½ per cent. Lake Shore reached 95 on purchases by the clique; New York Central, 95¾, and Union Pacific, 37¾. Pacific Mail was the one weak spot in the market, and declined steadily from the opening to the close. It is reported that the clique are trying to induce a short interest in this stock, that it will be allowed to drop to about 60, and then rallied. Erie opened at London 2 per cent higher, but there was no response here, the stock being comparatively steady throughout the day. The market closed steady, with a slight reaction from the highest point reached.

Six hundred thousand dollars more of the money with which the Treasury relieved the money market has been refunded.

The entire amount placed in the banks Oct. 7 and 10 amounted to $6,022,367, of which $4,201,371 remains, but this will probably be called in within the next few weeks.

Sterling, 108¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	116⅛	Coupons, '67	116
5-20s of '62	112¾	Coupons, '68	115⅜
Coupons, '64	112¾	New 5s	109¾
Coupons, '65	113	10-40s	108⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅛	Currency 6s	114

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	48
Tennessees, old	75⅝	North Carolinas, old	36
Tennessees, new	75⅝	North Carolinas, new	20
Virginias, new	52		

STOCKS.

Canton	103¾	St. Paul pfd	78
W. U. Tel	77⅛	Wabash	69⅞
Quicksilver	47¾	Wabash pfd	78⅜
Adams Express	92⅜	Fort Wayne	92⅜
Wells Fargo	88	Terre Haute	15
American Express	77¾	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	78⅜	Chicago & Alton	108
Pacific Mail	84⅞	C. & A. pfd	112
New York Central	95⅞	O. & M	47
Erie	53	C., C. & C	88
Erie pfd	72⅛	C., B. & Q	131
Harlem	114¾	Lake Shore	94⅞
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	34
Michigan Central	114⅛	Illinois Central	127⅞
Pittsburgh	87⅛	Un. Pacific stocks	37⅞
Northwestern	84⅝	U. P. bonds	88⅜
N. W. pfd	90⅞	Cen. Pacific bonds	100⅝
Rock Island	110⅜	Del., Lac & W	96⅜
N. J. Cen	102⅞	B., H. & Erie	7⅞
St. Paul	53⅞		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d; spring, 11s 4d@11s 10d; white, average, 12s 6d@12s 8d; club, 13s 3d@13s 6d. Corn, 29s. Pork, 57s. Lard, 38s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29—1 p. m.—Receipts of wheat during the last three days, 30,000 quarters—of which 15,000 quarters are American.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull. Wheat—Spring, 11s@11s 9d; ...12s 5d@12s 6d; club, 13s@13s 3d. Corn, ... 9d@29s. Pork, 56s 6d. Lard, 39s 3d. Rest unchanged.

PARIS, Nov. ...—Rentes, 52f 97c. Specie in the Bank of France increased 1,000,000 francs since the last report.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 9⅞@10d; Orleans, 10⅛@10⅜d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000. Sales of week 80,000 bales; export, 7,000; speculation, 6,000; stock, 420,000; American, 50,000. Receipts 67,000 bales. American, 27,000; actual export, 8,000; stock afloat, 222,000; American, 122,000.

Lawns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and firm.

Breadstuffs dull; California white wheat, average quality, 12s 3d@12s 6d; club do, 13s 0d@13s 3d; red Western spring, 11s 0d@11s 9d; red winter, 11s 10d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 29s 9d@29s. Receipts of wheat for past three days, 30,000 quarters, of which 15,000 quarters were American. Receipts of corn for past three days, 12,000 quarters.

Mess Pork, 56s 6d. Lard, 39s 3d. Cheese, 65s. Cumberland middles, 33s 6d. Short ribs, 36 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 29—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92⅞; account, 92⅞@93. 5-20s of '65, 91⅞; do '67, 94; 10-40s, 88⅞; new 5s, 88⅞. Erie, 42⅞.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 29.—5-20s of '62, 96⅞.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—BEEVES—The market opened dull yesterday, with a small attendance of buyers, mostly for the local trade. To-day the attendance was better, but 145 car loads, among which was the best cattle, failed to arrive, and, consequently, but little business was done. The market fell off ½c per lb toward the close, with every probability of a still further decline, owing to the various markets being overstocked with poultry, which is selling for about the cost of beef. No sales of premium quality have been reported, and only a few of common grades. The supply this week is 368 car loads, of only medium quality.

MILCH COWS—Good and fancy grades are in good demand at full prices, but poor are not wanted. Nothing of moment has been done this week. Prices rule from $50 to $75 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Nothing doing in this market, and the supply is abundant. Scarcely sufficient sales have been made to warrant a quotation of prices, and we range them from 7c to 7½c for lambs; 5½c to 6¾c for coarse wool sheep, and 4½c to 6½c per lb for fine wool.

The receipts this week are 91 car loads, and the probability is the greater part will be sent forward in first hands.

HOGS—Market dull and heavy. About five or six hundred head have been sold at 4½c for State and 4¾@5c for Western.

The market for dressed hogs is well supplied and inclined to droop. Lots on the platform ranged from 6¼@6½c per lb, and on the hooks have been offered at $6.30@6.50.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day 119, making total for the week thus far 7,702, or 416 cars against 578 the same time last week. The market is dull at yesterday's prices. There was an abundant supply of poultry and game, and the offal offerings of all hog-packers have had the usual effect of diminishing the sale of beef. Quite a number of cattle were shipped through in first hands. The attendance of buyers was slim. The last drove of Texas cattle in the yards was sold to-day. The demand for fat Texans is good. Sales 109 Ohio steers, av 1,117 to 1,366 lbs, at $4.65@6.65; 175 Illinois, av 1,217 to 1,311 lbs, at $5.70@6.12½; 32 Indianas, av 1,122 to 1,233 lbs, at $4.00@5.75; 114 Kentucky, av 1,297 to 1,337 lbs, at $5.75@6.00; 71 Texas, av 1,150 lbs, at $4.12½; 54 Missouri, av 1,126 lbs, at $4.12½; 54 Michigan, 1,097 to 1,233 lbs, at $4.28@4.40; 39 Canada, av 1,045 to 1,155 lbs, at $4.00@4.70; 16 State oxen, av 1,572 lbs, at $5.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 525, making the total for the week thus far 15,700 against 9,500 the same time last week. Market dull and heavy, at ¼@1c decline from last week's closing rates. Sales 1,424 Michigan sheep, 73 to 94 lbs, at $4.00@5.00; 216 Ohio, 72 lbs, at $5.00; 424 Indiana, 72 lbs, at $5.00; 501 Canada sheep and lambs, 74 to 95 lbs, at $5.50@5.75; 798 Canada sheep, 116 to 134 lbs, at $5.00@5.45; 302 Canada lambs, 79 to 82 lbs, at $6.00@6.25.

HOGS—Recived to-day 7,200, making the total for the week thus far 35,100, against 35,100 the same time last week. Market dull at $4.00@4.10 for desirable hogs, buyers hanging off at latter quotations. Sales to-day 275 select premium hogs, fattened at Springfield, Ohio, 286 to 412 lbs, at $4.37½@4.40; 3,945 Ohio and Indiana, 200 to 280 lbs, at $4.00@4.15.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The market opened in a light snow storm. Dead meats and poultry are still a glut on the market and selling low.

CATTLE—Arrivals, 21 cars, making 8,400 this week, against 9,300 last week. Many droves are held back on the way. The weather is now clear and the coldest of the season, and an improvement is looked for. Fat Texans, 6 cwt, sold at 10@11½c; 5 cars of 6¾ cwt at 11c; 56 lbs per cwt; 6 cars thin Illinois, scant 6 cwt, 10⅛@11c; car prime 8¾ cwt Ohio 13⅛c. Not much change from Monday.

SHEEP—2,400 to-day, and 28,600 since Saturday, against 24,700 the same time last week. The market is bad, and prices lower. Some mean lots of cull sheep and lambs sold at $4.00; a car, 73 lbs, Ohio sheep at 4⅜c; car, 86 lbs, at 5⅛c; car, 99 lbs, Canadas at 5¼c; car, 90 lbs, fine wool Ohio fat at 6⅛c. Lambs sell at 6@8c, many of them going with and at the same price as sheep.

HOGS—Begin to improve after the low prices. The first Ohio dressed arrived in good order to-day, and sold at 5⅛c. City dressed are worth 5⅛@5⅜c, those of 160 lbs selling at 6c. Sales 5 cars alive at 4⅛c, and 11 cars, 216 lbs, at 4 9-16c. Total receipts since Saturday, 40,300, against 44,000 the same time last week.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The snow-storm has checked business to-day, and the jobbers are quiet. The commission houses are fairly active for this advanced season. The market for cotton goods has an advancing tendency, and is very strong. Appleton N and Wachusset 30-inch browns are up ½c, and New York Mills bleached shirtings are now 20c, and Maxwell's 18c. Ticks and denims are higher on several grades. Prints are fairly active. One large firm are jobbing Sprague's dark and medium styles at 11c by the case. Foreign goods are quiet and unchanged.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.—CATTLE—Dull and declined ¼@½c; very best on sale to-day, $6.00@7.25; that generally rated first quality, $4.75@6.00; medium or good fair quality, $4.00@4.87½; receipts, 2,678; sales, 1,967.

HOGS—Closed dull and lower, tending downward; sales at $5.75@6.37½; receipts, 12,602.

SHEEP—Good are in demand; medium and common slow; fair to extra, $4.50@6.25; receipts, 3,493.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 29.—CATTLE—Market bad; arrivals heavy; best 6⅛@6⅜c; stockers, 3½@4c.

SHEEP—Market very dull; arrivals heavy; best, 5⅛@6c; medium, $4.50@5.10; common, 3½@4c; prospects dull.

HOGS—Market very dull; arrivals heavy; Philadelphia, $4.25@4.30; Yorkers, $4.00@4.20; prospects rough.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—COTTON—In moderate demand, closing with prices in buyers' favor. Middling uplands, 19⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour moderately active; receipts, 14,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.30; common to good extra, $6.90@7.05; good to choice do, $7.10@7.65; white wheat extra, $7.90@8.65; St. Louis, $7.05@11.00. Rye flour steady at $4.50@6.50. Cornmeal quiet. Wheat active and scarcely so firm; receipts, 462,000 bu; selected spring, $1.37; No. 3 spring (Chicago), $1....; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.50; No. 1 Western spring, $1.51. Rye unchanged. Barley heavy; Canada West, $1.16. Malt unchanged. Corn active and firmer; receipts, 645,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 62½@63c; sail do, 63½@64c; yellow, 65c; Western mixed, for last 20 days January, 67½c. Oats steady; receipts, 40,000 bu; mixed Western, 51@53½c; new do, 48@51½c; white, 52@55c; black, 48@49c.

EGGS—Quiet.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9¾@10c. Molasses dull. Rice dull at 7⅛@8⅛c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13⅛c; refined, 27⅛c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 63½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $16.00; prime mess, $13.75. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, 5⅛c. Middles steady; city long clear, 7⅛@7⅛c; long and short clear for winter months, 7⅛@7⅛c. Lard lower; No. 1 to prime steam, 7⅛@8⅛c; kettle, 8⅛c; December and January, 8⅛c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—More active at 11@14½c.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 92½@93c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.25@7.50. Wheat firm at $1.52@1.57. Corn firm; old, 42@43c; new, 39@40c. Rye, 68@70c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

OILS—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $12.50. Lard—steam, 7⅛c; kettle, 7⅛c. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 5⅛@5⅛c; clear sides, 5⅛@5⅛c, all 15 to 20 days in salt. Green meats—shoulders, 3⅛@3⅛c; clear rib, 5⅛@5⅛c; clear sides, 5⅛@5⅛c; hams, 7@8⅛c.

WHISKEY—89c.

HOGS—Steady at $3.70@3.85.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; shipping facilities meagre owing to low water and ice. Wheat held firmly, but buyers and sellers are widely apart; sales No. 2 spring at $1.17; No. 3 red fall salable at $1.75; held at $1.75; No. 2 red salable at $1.85; held at $1.90. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 29c, on East St. Louis track; 32½@33c in elevator. Oats better for lots on track; No. 2, 24c on East St. Louis track; 25c in elevator. Barley firm; No. 2, 62½c. Rye firmer, but slow; No. 2, 58@60c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unchanged at $13.00. Bulk meats easier for sides; packed lots sold: shoulders, 4⅛c; clear rib, 6⅛c; clear, 6⅛@6⅜c. Bacon—Nothing doing. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Active at $3.75@4.00.

CATTLE—$3.00@6.00 for fair to extra; receipts past two days, 14,470.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand, and steady; extra family, $6.25; A No. 1, $7.50.

PROVISIONS—Easy; mess pork, $13.00. Bulk meats fair demand; shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 6⅛@6⅛c; clear sides, 6⅛@6⅛c; loose, in round lots, ⅛c higher, packed. Lard—choice leaf, 8c in tierces.

HOGS—Selling rather slowly; range, $3.60@3.90. Receipts past forty-eight hours, 8,253.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 29.—COTTON—Quiet and weak; good ordinary, 17@17⅛c; low middling, 18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Steady at $6.25@9.50. Cornmeal quiet and unchanged. Corn in ... demand, and higher, at 52@53c. Oats ..., and firm at 40c.

HAY—Dull, and ... $22.50@23.00.

BRAN—...

MEATS—Dull, and a shade lower; shoulders, ...⅛c; sides, 7c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat dull, a shade lower; amber Michigan $1.46½; No. 1 red $1.59; No. 2 red $1.46½. Corn dull, a shade lower; high mixed 36½@37½c; low mixed 37c; oats dull, unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.80@5.00

CLOVER SEED—Active.

RECEIPTS—Flour 1,000 brls; wheat 9,000 bu; corn 24,00 0bu; oats 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour 1,000 brls; wheat 17,000 bu; corn 5,000 bu; oats 1,000. bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat buoyant but unsettled; No. 1, $1.10; No. 2. $1.15. Corn steady; No. 2 38c. Rye steady; No. 1 60c. Barley dull, and a shade lower; No. 2, 66c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 48,000 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 60,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat, nothing done. Corn higher; old low mixed, 40c. Oats higher; new, 37c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; treble X, $7.00@8.25; family, $8.50@9.50. Corn firm; mixed, 58@59c; yellow and white, 60c. Oats firm at 54@45c.

BRAN—The horse disease has caused an active demand at $1.25.

HAY—Easier; prime, $26.00; choice 29.00 @30.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; no buyers. Mess $13.50. Bacon dull and drooping, at 5¾@9⅛c. Hams, choice sugar-cured, 16@18c. Lard dull; tierce, 8⅛@8⅛c; keg, 10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull and drooping; inferior, 6⅛@6c; common, 7c; fair to fully fair, 7⅛@9⅛c; prime, 9⅛c. Molasses declined; common, 38@40c; prime to strictly prime, 54@57⅛c. Coffee, 14⅛@18⅛c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 93@99c.

COTTON—Quiet; the epizootic checks the movement; sales, 2,000 bales good ordinary, 17⅛c; low middling, 18c; middling, 18⅛c; middling Orleans, 19c. Receipts, 9,344 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 49 bales. Week's sales, 30,500 bales. Receipts net, 39,736 bales; gross, 46,483 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 5,372; Continent, 22,159 bales; Liverpool, 2,997 bales; stock, 149,707 bales.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.50; No. 1 do, $1.55. Corn dull at 57c. Barley, Canada, $1.00; Bay of Quinte, $1.03@1.05.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat steady; choice white, $2.05@2.10; fair to prime, $1.85@2.00; good to prime red, $1.80@$1.95; Western red, $1.55@1.65; amber, $1.70@1.80. Corn, mixed Western dull at 62c. Oats, Western mixed, 42@43c; white, 44@45c. Rye firm at 80@90c.

PROVISIONS—Very dull. Mess pork, $15.00@16.00. Bulk meats nominally unchanged. Bacon dull; shoulders, 6⅛c; sides, 10@10⅛c. Hams, new, 15@15⅛c. Lard, 8⅛@8⅛c.

WHISKEY—94@95.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; red, $1.70@1.75; No. 2 spring, $1.55; amber, $1.82@1.84. Rye held higher; stock scarce. Corn dull; yellow, 65@66c; mixed Western, 64@65c. Oats less active; white, 44@48c; mixed, 43@44c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $15.50@15.75.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 19@19⅛c; refined, 26⅛@26⅛c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 95c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 29.—Nothing doing. Quotations unchanged.

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OPENING!

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Nov. 30,

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MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.

The week opens with but little abatement in the stringency in the local money market. The advent of cold weather will, however, stimulate the killing and marketing of hogs, and the effect will be to put more money in the hands of the farmers, which, in a week or so, will find its way around into the hands of the city merchants. In some sections of the surrounding country the country banks seem to be a little easier, and their applications for accommodation here have fallen off some.

New York exchange continues firm at 50c to 75c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks.

WESTERN RAILROADS AND THEIR BONDS.

The New York *Bulletin* takes exceptions to the reflections made in this column of THE TRIBUNE some days ago, on the finances of some of the new railroads in the Northwest, and intimates that these comments are made in a spirit of invidious discrimination against such roads as "cannot have a convenient depot for their products at Chicago." We assure the *Bulletin* it is mistaken. The fact that American railroad bonds, and particularly those for building roads in the country 200 or 300 miles west of this city, have fallen under a general cloud of discredit in the European money markets during the last two months is one which none can deny, and is therefore a legitimate subject of comment as one of the causes of the present monetary stringency. It is also a fact that the extension of railroads from this point westward into unsettled countries is now vastly disproportionate to the facilities from here eastward. This disproportion is growing up to a point where it must result in the bankruptcy of many of the Western companies whose roads will be completely at the mercy of the few trunk lines from here to the East, whose owners will make enormous profits, while the farmers along the lines of the new roads now find that, no matter how cheaply the roads may bring freights from Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas to this city, the charges from here Eastward will be so high that it will leave the producers nothing for their labor but the merest pittance that will suffice to keep them alive. There is now a legitimate and profitable field for the investment of European or any other capital in more new railroads from here Eastward, but until more of such outlets are supplied, and the disproportion between our Western roads and their Eastward outlets is diminished, it is injudicious to build railroads from here Westward at the rate they have been built during the last two years. Our railroad system, like a tree of luxuriant growth, is getting to be top-heavy by an extension of branches to points too remote, and so disproportionate to the trunk that a financial storm would do it and the country ten times the more damage on that account.

An instance of how the present difficulty of negotiating more railroad bonds is affecting the money markets of the West, by preventing the railroad companies from paying their contractors, is shown in an important failure reported by the Cincinnati *Gazette* as follows:

"The sensation in financial circles is the failure of W. P. Cutler, and the various firms with which he is connected, at Marietta, O. Cutler, Dawes & Co. are large railroad contractors; R. H. Flemming & Co. are dealers in railroad supplies, and W. P. Cutler & Co. run the iron works at Marietta. These firms are all intimately connected in their business relations, and have been prosecuting an enormous business. We speak of them collectively, because it is difficult to distinguish the operations of one firm from those of another. They have built many railroads, and their credit was so much extended that they were large borrowers of money, not only here, but in many smaller places in the West, and, we understand, in some places in the East. The immediate cause of the failure, we understand, to be a delinquency on the part of a railroad company in Missouri to make prompt payments of heavy sums due on a contract for a railroad they were building. The paper of these firms was well known here, but for several months it has not been in as good credit as formerly, and capitalists who have been tempted to take it by the high rates of interest bid have recently exacted collateral security, which has been furnished in the bonds of the various railroads which Cutler had built, or was building. It is impossible to state the amount of the liabilities of these firms, but they must be very large—running, perhaps, into the millions,—while their assets, it is thought, will more than cover them on paper, but the amount which can be realized on them may be quite another thing. As far as we are able to learn, very little of the paper of these firms is held by banks here, but there is considerable of it in the hands of private capitalists, which is generally covered by collateral security. The suspensions of these firms will be felt in many of the river towns on the Ohio River, and even as far south as Memphis, and even if eventual payments should be made, many people will suffer inconvenience in having their money meanwhile locked up."

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	116¼	116¾
5-20s of '62, ex. int	112⅞	113
5-20s of '64, ex. int	112⅜	112⅝
5-20s of '65, ex. int	112½	113
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	115⅜	115⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	115⅝	116
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	114⅝	115⅛
10-40s	107⅝	108⅛
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int	109⅛	109⅜
U. S. currency 6s	114	114⅜
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 and int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99 and int.
Cook County 7s	....	99 and int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s.93@95		
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)	....	108½@110½

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, Nov. 29:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 29, in Block 3, of David S. Lee's Add, dated Nov. 29; consideration, $650.

Twelve Lots in Block 1, Walker's Dock Add, dated Oct. 12; consideration, $20,000.

Eleven Lots in Block 3, same Add, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $19,500.

Archer av, sw cor Market square, se f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 21; consideration, $1,250.

Rose st, bet Chicago av and Cornell st, w f, 21x125 ft, dated Oct. 26; consideration, $600.

Davlin st, 150 ft s of Fulton st, w f, 100x164 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $2,700.

West Madison st, bet Western av and Oakley st, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug. 30; consideration, $3,240.

Undivided ⅓ of Lot 77, in Prussing's s w Block of e 38 acres of s ½ s e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Aug. 30; consideration, $660.

Evans st, n w cor of Paulina st, Lot 100, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $975.

Lot 1 of Lots 3 and 4 of Lot 73, Ellis' East Addition, dated Nov. 21; consideration, $8,000.

Wabash av, s e cor of Prentiss st, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Nov. 29; consideration, $5,500.

Davlin st, 250 feet s of Fulton st, w f, 25x160 feet, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $687.

Wood st, s e cor of Keenon st, w f, Lot 25, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $600.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

School st, 191 ft w of Halsted st, n f, 25x133 ft, dated Aug. 26; consideration, $650.

Wrightwood av, 222 ft e of Racine av, s f, 50x124¼ ft, dated Aug 8; consideration, $1,200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 16 and 17, in Block 1, of Winston's 34 acres of w ½ s w ¼ Section 3, 38, 14, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $3,315.

Lots 12 and 13, in same, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $3,250.

Lots 14 and 15, in same, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $3,250.

South 30 feet of Lot 15, and north 10 feet of Lot 14, in Block 42, in Hyde Park, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $10,000.

Arnold st, e f, 175x135 ft, in s ½ Block 6, in Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $4,375.

Blocks 29 and 32 (except w 50 ft and e 2 acres), in Igleheart's s w ¼ Sec. 7, 38, 14, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $17,000.

Lot 29, in Souerbry & Otis' Lots 2 to 7, in s ½ Block 6, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $1,112.

Lot [illegible], in block 4, of n ½ n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Nov. 29; consideration, $400.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 7, in Block 1, of Woolley's subdivision, in n e ¼ of Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated Oct. 4; consideration, $400.

Lots 7 and 8, in Block 2, same, dated Oct. 4; consideration, $600.

Lot 13, in Block 4, same, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $400.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	5,046	2,848	7,669	5,446
Wheat, bu	43,260	17,130	69,884	....
Corn, bu	30,030	107,209	37,718	74,203
Oats, bu	30,380	31,055	48,467	58,172
Rye, bu	2,488	1,029	782	1,222
Barley, bu	21,630	10,050	82,284	33,829
Grass seed, lbs	29,722	93,472	44,303	81,567
Flax seed, lbs	56,841	....	41,300	....
Broom corn, lbs	68,509	19,660	32,680	17,600
Cured meats, lbs	305,570	202,053	1203,669	1695,558
Beef, brls	......	845	881	600
Pork, brls	1	665	7,156	1,226
Lard, lbs	3,000	77,740	698,875	1168,810
Tallow, lbs	12,570	143,700	61,890	58,300
Butter, lbs	92,351	41,393	35,500	14,690
Dressed hogs, No.	146	286	394	8
Live hogs, No.	47,845	35,143	8,219	6,349
Cattle, No.	2,714	2,100	1,646	400
Sheep, No.	2,130	2,667	1,151	....
Hides, lbs	121,193	116,479	10,550	152,473
Highwines, brls	101	641	391	589
Wool, lbs	149,511	20,419	330,928	73,469
Potatoes, bu	3,243	2,893	42	....
Lumber, m feet	3,647	4,358	1,464	691
Shingles, m	720	1,810	1,273	763
Lath, m	400	506	46	60
Salt, brls	25	4,070	1,066	1,448

Withdrawn from store during the past two days for city consumption: 4,622 bu wheat; 5,435 bu corn; 6,182 bu oats; 889 bu rye; 8,094 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store yesterday and this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 188 cars wheat; 160 cars corn; 38 cars oats; 6 cars rye; 75½ cars barley. Total, 467½ cars, or 182,000 bu.

The Directors of the Board of Trade have appointed the following as Provision Inspectors: Ezra Taylor, John Hobin, James McClure, James Campbell. With I. T. Sunderland, the present Inspector, these gentlemen will compose the corps of five Inspectors authorized by the recently adopted changes in the provision rules.

Some time ago a communication was received from Detroit, by the Directors of the Board of Trade in this city, asking them to protest against the construction of a bridge across the Detroit River at Belle Isle, by the Canada Southern Railroad Company. Our Directors refused to make such protest; but the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce is understood to have indorsed the document forwarded to them. The matter has since been taken up by a number of our prominent vessel men, and again urged on the Directors of our Board of Trade, who now have the matter under advisement.

It is curious that the old traditions of the past will not stay buried, but crop out every now and then to remind us that the race was once foolish, and is now far from being wise. Chicago passed through her intermittent bridge fever about a quarter of a century ago; St. Louis only recovered recently, and now it is the turn of Detroit to suffer from the senseless twaddle of men who always "have the best interests of the country at heart" when they fear that some projected improvement threatens to lessen their profits in the future. Our vessel men can tow through thirteen bridges on the Chicago River, after taking on a cargo of grain from the National Elevator, and think nothing of it; but they cannot pass through a single bridge-way elsewhere without serious loss. The fact is that the construction of that bridge would open up another competing line, along which Chicago could ship grain eastward, and that competition would tend to reduce rates both by lake and rail. Hence it is that an opposition is developed, to the end that the vessel-owners may have the field to themselves in summer, and that the grain operators of other cities may not be obliged to compete more sharply for the trade of Chicago.

There is now no doubt that the grain warehousemen of this city would willingly comply with the Warehouse law, and take out licenses under it, but for the one provision which assumes the right to fix their rates of storage. This provision they claim to be unconstitutional, as well as unjust. They say that the proposed scale of rates would not afford them a living profit on the business, and the figures they adduce tend to prove that their statements are correct. In view of this state of facts, it is probable that an effort will be made this winter to repeal that section of the law, or change it so as to authorize their present storage rates.

THE MUNN AND SCOTT CASE.

Secretary Randolph read the following documents this morning:

CHICAGO, Nov. 23, 1872.

To the President and Directors of the Board of Trade, Chicago:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned members of the Board of Trade beg leave, respectfully, to call your attention to the fact that, apparently well founded rumors are in circulation, and have been widely disseminated by the public press, to the fact that the late elevator firm of Munn & Scott, composed of Ira Y. Munn and G. L. Scott, both members of this Board, have, during the past summer and autumn, been guilty of issuing upon the market warehouse receipts for grain in the elevators controlled by them, the grain upon which had been delivered from store, and such receipts duly returned to them for cancellation, or have delivered from store a large amount of grain belonging to other parties, and which was represented by warehouse receipts held by the owners of such grain, which receipts were not returned and cancelled, as required by law and by commercial usage; in either case, perpetrating a gross fraud upon the commercial public, and especially upon the members of this Board and their correspondents interested in grain, as well as to all persons interested in warehouse receipts as a security. It surely is the duty of the Board to purge itself of all persons guilty of practices so entirely derogatory to commercial integrity and honor.

We therefore respectfully ask that you will cause an investigation into the truth or falsity of the rumors alluded to, to the end that, if found untrue, the parties themselves, and, also, the good name of our city, and the large grain interests centering here, may not longer rest under false impressions, touching the matter alluded to, and, on the other hand, if found to be true, we ask that the perpetrators of so great a fraud be presented to the Board of Trade for expulsion from its membership.

Believing the rumors to be founded on substantial truth, the undersigned hereby charge Ira Y. Munn and G. L. Scott with conduct in the matter referred to "contrary to the principles which should govern all commercial transactions," and at the proper time will present you the names of witnesses, by whom we believe our charge will be substantiated.

Signed by Henry C. Ranney, C. J. Gilbert, G. M. Howe, S. H. McCrea, W. T. Baker, J. B. Hobb, and H. Murison.

After a consideration of the case and hearing the evidence presented, the Directors adopted the following:

Resolved, That from the evidences submitted to this Board of Directors, on the complaint of H. C. Ranney and others, against Ira Y. Munn and G. L. Scott, it is the opinion of this Board that the charges preferred by these gentlemen be presented to the Board of Trade, with the recommendation that Ira Y. Munn and G. L. Scott be expelled from the membership of this Association.

Resolved, That a special meeting of the Board of Trade be held on Tuesday next, Dec. 3, at 3½ o'clock, to take action on the case.

These documents were read amid solemn silence on the part of the Board. It is possible that the meeting of Tuesday afternoon will be fully attended.

Messrs. Flint & Thompson have notified the President and Board of Directors of the Board of Trade that they wish a committee to be appointed by that body to see that a correct account be taken of stocks of grain in the Rock Island elevators, and that a correct return is made of the grain receipts outstanding against them. We stated, several days ago, that Flint & Thompson had resolved upon this step, and those gentlemen are deserving of no small credit for having thus set the example which we trust will be followed by all the other warehousemen of the city.

THE MARKETS.

The Chicago produce markets were not remarkably active to-day, after Thanksgiving; but there was a good inquiry for most descriptions of produce, and the markets were generally firm, with many sellers holding off in hopes of better prices. The reported shipments again compared favorably with the receipts, though the season of navigation is practically at a close. The forward movements of grain by rail promises to be more active this winter than ever before, and this inspires holders with confidence. The movement in groceries, though on a somewhat more liberal scale than during the preceding days of the week, was by no means active, and aside from coffees, which were strong, with an upward tendency, prices were only indifferently sustained. Sugars were especially weak, and in refined grades an ⅛c decline is noted. In the market for domestic and foreign dry goods there were few new features to note, the demand continuing satisfactorily active, and prices remaining firm and uniform. Butter met with only a light shipping demand, but was in good request to supply local wants, and former rates were adhered to with some show of firmness. Cheese was dull, and lower. Neither the local nor outside demands were very considerable, and in hopes of stimulating trade, quotations were lowered a ½c, or to 14@15c for New York factory. Coal remains firm, as previously quoted. No change was reported in fish and dried fruits. Trade was generally reported quiet, with prices comparatively steady. Hay, hides, and leather were firm, the latter at a slight advance. In the market for oils, paints, tobacco, and wood there were no changes. Lumber was moderately active and steady at former quotations. Brick, lime, cement, etc., were in light demand at previous prices. The metals, nails, etc., were moderately active and steady. Salt was in demand and firm. The wool market was moderately active and firm, but prices are unsettled, dealers and purchasers differing widely in their views. Broom corn is doing better, particularly for choice grades, which, owing to scarcity, is quite firm at present quotations. Common to medium are quiet and unchanged. Seeds were rather quiet to-day. Prime timothy quotable at about $3.05@3.10; clover was firm at $5.00@5.10; flax at $1.60 for fair seed. Potatoes are scarce and firm at 60@70c for choice varieties. Care should be taken in shipping to protect them from the cold. Several lots were in, but nearly all are frosted and almost unsalable. The attendance at the street markets was light this morning and very little business was transacted. Poultry was in fair supply, but much of it was old and poor, and sold slowly. Game was in large supply, and weak and lower in the absence of demand. Eggs were held at 26@27c. Apples and cranberries were quiet and firm, the weather being so cold that they could not be handled with safety.

Highwines were moderately active, but ¼@½c lower, being reported dull in New York, which took off the edge of our local inquiry, and made more sellers than buyers. Sales were reported of 300 brls at 88c per gallon.

Lake freights were inactive, and will probably be so from this date till the opening of navigation in the spring, except as some vessels may be taken to carry corn without moving through the winter. It is too early in the season for this; but one or two inquiries have been made already.

Dressed hogs were quiet, but firmer, at Wednesday's outside quotations. Sales were reported of 26 head at $4.75 per 100 lbs.—average weight, 175 lbs. The demand from shippers is good, and the supply light.

Provisions were quiet, but firmer; not so much so on pork as on lard, and moderately firm on meats. The further advance in the price of hogs made holders generally unwilling to sell, except at an advance, which buyers were not willing to pay—hence comparatively little trading. In pork the old stocks still acted as a drag on speculative buying; but in lard there is not only no stock of consequence, but many of the packers are reported to have sold ahead so much that they have shut down on selling for awhile. Meats were held higher early, but closed with a slightly easier feeling on the part of holders. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork—Old held at $14.50@14.75; new pork, cash or seller the month, $12.25@12.50; do seller December, $12.00@12.25; do seller January, $11.90@12.00; do seller February, $12.00@12.15; do seller March, $12.37½@12.40; do seller April, $12.25@12.50; prime mess, $11.50. Lard, cash, 7¼@7⅜c for new; do seller December, 7⅜@7⅝c; do seller January, 7⅜@7½c; do seller February, 7½@7⅝c; do seller March, 7⅝@7¾c. Sweet pickled hams, 8½@10½c, and green hams at 7@7½c seller November; 7⅛@7½c seller December or January. Green shoulders, 3½@3⅝c; do rough sides, 5c; do short ribs, 5½@5⅝c; do short clear, 5¾@6c; meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 4c for shoulders; 6c for short ribs, and 6⅜@6½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6@6½c for Cumberlands; 6½c for short ribs, long clear; 6½c for short clear; 8⅜@8¾c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess at $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.50@30.00. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease quotable at 5½@6½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller March, at $12.37½; 500 brls do, Wednesday evening, at $12.25; 500 brls do, seller January, on Wednesday, at $11.95; 350 tcs lard at 7½c; 750 tcs do, seller March, at 7¾c; 100 boxes shoulders at 6½c; 100 boxes long clear and 100 boxes short clear at 6½c; 20,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at 7½c; 3,000 pcs do (16 lbs) at 7½c; 20,000 lbs green long cut hams (22 lbs) at 7½c; 50 boxes long cut hams at 8½c; 50 boxes Cumberlands at 6½c; 50 boxes long clear at 6⅜c; 50 boxes Stretfords at 6⅜c; 100 tcs yellow grease at 5½c.

Flour was in better demand, for all grades, especially on choice Minnesotas, which were quoted scarce, and held higher in some cases. The shippers were on the market in fair numbers, and readily took hold of all offerings, buying some lots to arrive. The country mills do not ship much to this city, their movements having been interfered with by the *epizoot*. Bran was firm. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras (Yarger superlative) at $9.75; 150 brls do on private terms; 150 brls spring extras (Minnesota), at $6.25; 100 brls do (Trumps) at $6.25; 100 brls do at $5.00; 3,200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $3.00; 50 brls buckwheat at $8.00. Total, 4,250 brls. Also 40 tons bran at $14.00 on track; and 10 tons do at $13.00.

The following are the flour quotations:

Fair to choice winter extras	$7.50@ 9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.25@ 5.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.50
Spring superfines	3.00@ 4.25
Rye flour	3.60@ 4.00
Buckwheat flour	@ 8.05
Bran	13.50@14.00
Middlings	11.00@13.00

Wheat was more active than on Wednesday, and generally more firm, though averaging ⅛c lower than yesterday. The market was depressed early by a reported decline of gold in Liverpool, which made many parties anxious to sell; but it rallied toward noon under a good demand from the short interest, and was thenceforward active and firm. Only one more working day remains before the 1st of December, when deliveries will be made on the option of seller next month, and there would appear to be many shorts out; there is no doubt that the market is the subject of a vast amount of over-trading when measured against the magnitude of the stocks in store. It is this fact that makes the market so sensitive, as every little rumor is apt to develope a fear of being caught napping, though no one now seems to anticipate a corner either this month or next. There was a fair shipping demand for car lots, but chiefly of the lower grades. Seller December opened at $1.08¼, declined ⅛c, advanced to $1.09⅜, and closed at $1.09⅜. Seller January sold at $1.09⅜@1.11, closing at $1.10⅛. Seller the month was very quiet at $1.08¼@1.09. No. 1 spring closed at $1.17; No. 2 do at $1.09¼; No. 3 do at 99c; and rejected at 90c, all in South Side houses. Receipts in North Side houses were at about ½c discount, owing to greater difficulty in shipping East from those houses. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.17; 1,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.09¼; 34,200 bu do $1.09; 10,000 bu do at $1.08⅞; 3,000 bu do at $1.08⅛; 1,200 bu do at $1.08⅝; 23,200 bu do at $1.08¼; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.00; 1,200 bu do at 99½c; 5,600 bu do at 99c; 3,200 bu do at 98½c; 1,200 bu do at 98c; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 90c; 400 bu do at 87c. Total, 115,400 bu.

Corn was rather more active, and quite firm, averaging ⅛c higher than on Wednesday, in sympathy with New York, which was reported "better." Our receipts were light, especially for two days (yesterday, being a holiday, no receipts were reported), and were exceeded by the shipments, while there was a fair shipping demand to-day for car lots. The trading was chiefly in options, for which there was a good demand, principally from the short interest, but not much buying long. A considerable proportion of the new corn now arriving inspects as No. 2, and arrivals will probably show a large increase when that fact is known in the country, as there are large quantities waiting to come in. Seller December opened at 31⅛c, advanced to 31¼c, and closed at 31⅛c. Seller January sold at 31⅛@31¼c, closing at 31⅛c. Seller the month sold at 31⅛@31⅜c. Cash No. 2 closed at 31⅛c bid, and rejected at 29c. Seller June sold at 36½c. Cash sales were reported of 12,400 bu No. 2 at 31¼c; 67,800 bu do at 31⅛c; 20,000 bu do at 31⅛c; 3,200 bu rejected at 29c; 400 bu ear at 35c; 400 bu do at 34c; 400 bu do at 33c. Total, 104,600 bu.

Oats were quiet, on account of light offerings, but in good demand, though reported quiet in New York. The better inquiry resulted in an advance of ⅛c on the options for delivery after New Year's Day. Seller the month was nominal. Strictly fresh receipts, and seller December, sold at 24⅛@24¼c; seller January at 24⅝@24¾c, and seller February at 25c, all closing firm. Rejected was strong. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu No. 2 at 24⅛c; 1,800 bu do at 24⅜c; 1,200 bu do at 24⅛c; 600 bu rejected at 23c; 600 bu do at 23⅝c; 1,800 bu do at 22½c; 600 bu white, by sample, at 30c; 600 bu do mixed at 28c. Total, 10,200 bu.

Rye was in moderate demand, and steady, under a light supply. Cash sales were restricted to 2,000 bu No. 2 at 57c. Rejected was nominal at 51c.

Barley was less active, and steady on the lower grades; white No. 2 was weak, declining ½@1c further, below the minimum quotation of Wednesday. The market opened at 61c, declined to 60c, and closed at about 60½c. Seller December sold at 60c, and closed with sellers at that figure. No. 3 closed at 50c in ordinary houses. There was very little shipping demand. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 61c; 10,000 bu do at 60½c; 16,400 bu do at 60c; 400 bu No. 3 at 52c; 1,200 bu do at 51½c; 11,600 bu do at 50½c; 3,600 bu do at 50c; 400 bu rejected at 44c; 800 bu do at 42c; 1,600 bu do at 42½c; 800 bu do at 42c; 400 bu do at 41c; 800 bu, by sample, at 85c; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 72c; 200 bu do at 65c. Total, 49,600 bu.

The *Shipping List* has the following:

The kaolin deposits of South Carolina promise to become of great importance. This substance is largely used in the manufacture of porcelain, paper, paints, and paper hangings. About 2,000 tons are annually imported from England into New York alone. New Jersey and Ohio potteries use 50,000 tons of it yearly. English kaolin is worth $30 and American only $20 per ton.

The cattle trade of Colorado is of vast importance. The Denver *Tribune* says the entire number of cattle already shipped, and ready for shipment during the season, will require over 1,000 cars, and number over 17,000 head. At an average valuation of $35 per head, this is a total paid for cattle to the Territory of $595,000.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and easier. No. 2 spring sold at $1.09@1.09⅛ seller, December, closing at $1.09, and $1.10⅛@1.10⅜ seller January, closing at $1.10⅛. Corn was quiet and firm at 31⅛@31¼c seller December, and 31⅝@31⅝c seller January, both closing at the inside. Lake freights and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request at $1.78@1.83 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There is a very fair demand for the higher grades, but common to medium corn is dull. Prices are revised, and quotable as follows: No. 1 hurl, 5½@6c per lb; No. 2 do, 5@5½c; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@6c; No. 2 do at 4@4½c; No. 3 do at 3@4c; Isidore green, 4@4½c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—There was some inquiry for choice beans, with few offerings. Common to medium varieties are very plenty and dull. We continue to quote: Navies at $2.25@2.40; fair to medium, $1.80@2.00; common, $1.00@2.00. Sales include 15 bu good at $2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were rather quiet. There is some inquiry for the different materials, but it is restricted to small orders, the building season being virtually over. Prices are unchanged, and range as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (in brls) $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.50@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $38.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

BUTTER—Firmness still prevails in this market, so far as the better grades are concerned, as the receipts are moderate, and stocks in store are smaller than usual at this season of the year. Poor qualities are somewhat neglected, and holders are not particularly firm in their views, though there does not seem to be any anxiety to realize at a material concession. Following are the quotations: Strictly choice dairy, 24@27c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Under this head no new features were noted. Trade is slack, and there is every indication that it will continue so for some time to come, but, under light stocks, dealers are enabled to sustain prices. We quote: Stark, 35½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CANNED GOODS—Continue in fair request, with prices generally firm. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.00@2.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.00@2.50
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.50
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.50

CHEESE—Weakness is still the prominent feature of the market for this staple. Neither the local or outside demand are at present very considerable, and, although the supply on hand is moderate, there seems to be considerable anxiety to realize, on the part of holders, and prices were to-day lowered a ½c all around. The market is not strong at the following revised quotations: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 12@13½c; Western factory, 12@13½c.

COAL—The coal trade continues active, and prices are firm, with a tendency to advance. We repeat our list: Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lehigh, prepared, $12.00; Lackawanna, $11.00@12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Hocking Valley, $10.00; Cannel Coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $9.00@9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in moderate request. The offerings are abundant. Prices rule steady as follows. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.55; lard tierces, $1.75@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $18.00@20.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ⅌ m. Sales include 1 car at $1.55 for pork barrels, and $1.85 for lard tierces.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—The usual demand prevailed. Prices were unchanged. We quote: East Beurre pears at $4.00@4.50; Winter Nellis at $3.50@4.00; Rein di Nice grapes at 30c; White Tokay at 25c; Muscat, 15@20c.

EGGS—Were in light request. Fresh are held firmly a 26@27c; pickled and limed eggs quotable at 20@22c. Sales include 450 doz at 26@27c; 10 kegs pickled at 20c; 5 do at 22c.

FEATHERS—Are in very fair demand on both local and shipping account. We continue to quote: Prime live geese at 65@67c from first hands; 70@75c jobbing price for assorted feathers; mixed 25@60c according to quality; chickens 6@9c.

FISH—There was rather more doing in the fish market than during the preceding days of the week, but trade was by no means animated, and former quotations were no more than sustained. Stocks generally, are ample, but of fat mackerel there is still a light supply. Prices range as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—In the fruit market moderate activity was witnessed, and prices were steady and unchanged. We continue to quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, old, drums, 12@13c; do new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10½@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, old $2.35@2.40; raisins, new, $2.70@2.80; blackberries new, 11½@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches halves, 6½@7c; do, mixed, 6@6½c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6½c; do Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@9c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragons, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c.

FURS—Are beginning to arrive, and met with a very fair demand. The following scale of prices is for prime Illinois and Iowa skins. Those from the North would command better prices:

Otter	$2.00@8.00
Bear	3.00@10.00
Fisher	3.00@5.50
Marten	2.00@3.00
Wolverine	2.00@4.00
Mink	1.00@2.50
Beaver, per lb	50@1.25
Lynx	25@2.00
Timber Wolf	2.00@3.00
Prairie Wolf	25@1.00
Cross Fox	1.00@2.50
Red Fox	1.00@1.50
Grey Fox	30@ 60
Kitt Fox	30
Wild Cat	25
House Cat	10
Badger	25
Skunk	10@ 75
Raccoon	15@ 30
Muskrat, fall	10@ 14
Kitten	4@ 5
Opossum	8
Deer Skin, per lb	30@ 40

GAME—Was in liberal supply and quiet with prices lower. We quote prairie chickens at $4.35@5.00; quail was plenty and dull at $1.50@1.75. Sales include 25 doz prairie chickens at $4.87; 75 doz do at $4.25@4.50; 100 doz quail at $1.75; 10 doz do at $1.50; 20 doz mallard ducks at $3.00; 6 doz rabbits at $1.75; 5 venison hams and saddles at 18@20c.

GREEN FRUITS—There was a moderate inquiry from the local trade. Dealers continue to receive orders from the country, but the cold weather prevents shipments. Apples quotable at $3.00@3.75 to the retail trade; cranberries steady at $10.00@11.50 for cultivated; $8.00@9.00 for wild. Grapes quiet at $2.50@3.25. Sales include 50 brls choice apples at $3.50.

GROCERIES—In comparison with the preceding two or three days of the week there was a slightly increased demand for staple and fancy groceries, but the better demand had no visible effect upon prices, which, with the exception of coffees and one or two other articles, ruled easier. Coffees were strong, with an upward inclination. We now quote:

BICARB. SODA—7¾@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22½@22¾c; prime Rio, 21¾@22c; good do, 20½@21c; common do, 19½@20c; Singapore, 23½@23¾c; Costa Rica, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14⅛@14¼c; crushed, 13@13¼c; powdered and granulated, 13⅛@13⅜c; A, standard, 12⅞@13⅛c; do No. 2, 12⅝@12¾c; B, 12½@12⅝c; extra C, 12⅜@12½c; C, No. 2, 12⅛@12¼c; yellow C, 11¾@11⅞c; choice brown, 11¾@11⅞c; prime do, 11@11½c; fair do, 10½@10¾c; choice molasses sugar, 11½@11¾c; fair do, 9¾@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 26@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¾@6⅞c; German mottled, 7⅛@7⅜c; Golden West, 5@6½c; White Lily, 6¾@6⅞c; White Rose, 6½@6⅝c; brown Windsor, 4¾@4⅞c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6⅝c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The hay market was quoted quiet and firm. The arrivals continue small, and barely sufficient to meet the demand, light as it is. Dealers were paying the following rates: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed $16.00@17.00; timothy loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; prairie, pressed, $10.50@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—A firm tone pervaded this market, and the recent advance in prices was thoroughly sustained. Eastern buyers were the chief operators, though local tanners were taking hold with considerable freedom. We quote: Green butchers' 9c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10¾@11c; do light, 11¾@12c; part cured, 9¼@10½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@90c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 pc, cent off.

HOPS—There was some inquiry for prime Wisconsin hops, with ample offerings. It is not improbable that foreign hops will be imported to some extent, as the crops in both England and Bavaria are excessively large this year. We continue to quote prime Wisconsin at 25@30c; common to medium at 10@20c; Eastern, 28@35c.

HONEY—Choice grades of honey are in demand and quite scarce. Inferior grades and strained are in ample supply and quiet. We quote: Eastern prime at 35@37c; white Western, 25@30c; dark comb and strained, 18@22c.

IRON AND STEEL—Were without particular change. A steady demand exists, with stocks ample. Prices are unchanged. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5 3-10@ 5 4-10	rates
Heavy band	5 3-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Light band	5 3-10@ 5 7-10	rates
Hoop	5 3-10@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 3-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Round and square	5 3-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 3-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	22	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21	
Sheet iron	7½ @	rates
Norway nail rods	9 @ 9½	rates
German plow steel	11 @12½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @13½	rates
Spring and plow steel	11 @12	rates

LEMONS—Were in light demand at previous prices. Oranges were in some request, with ample offerings. We quote: French lemons at $7.50@8.00; Malagas, $7.00@7.50; oranges, $10.00@11.00 per brl; $3.50@4.00 per 100.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in moderate demand, values ruling steady, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 43c; small, 44c; bar, 45c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11¼c; half casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 43c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were in moderate demand, with rates steady, at $6.00 as a basis. We continue to quote: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, $6.37½@6.50; 6d do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, $6.87½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75; do 3d, fine, $8.87½@9.00; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½, 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and steady at former prices. We quote:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.50 @7.00

OILS—Business in this department continues slack for most goods, lard and carbon being the only descriptions for which the market exhibits anything like activity. Prices were quoted steady and unchanged, ranging as follows: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, 73@75c; No. 1, 65@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10 do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—A light demand existed for goods in this line, and the easy feeling noticeable in the market for some time past is still prevalent. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.50
Fancy brands	[illegible]@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	[illegible]
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POULTRY—The market was fairly supplied, but there was very little inquiry this morning. A few fresh lots were offered but the supply was mostly old and poor. Sales include 800 lbs choice turkeys at 12½c; 600 do at 12c; 700 lbs at 11@11½c, 1,500 lbs at 10c; 800 lbs at 8@9c; 3 coops turkeys at 8c; 22 doz dressed chickens at $1.00@1.25; 38 doz do at $1.00@1.50; 3 coops geese at $10.00; 5 doz dressed at $9.00; 13 doz dressed ducks at $4.50.

POTATOES—Are scarce and in demand at 65@70c for choice peachblows. Care should be taken by shippers to secure them from the frost. Nearly all the car loads now offered are frosted and nearly unsalable. Sales include 150 bu choice peachblows at 70@75c from store; 40 bu do at 65@70c.

SEEDS—Timothy was quiet at $3.05@3.10 for prime, poor to fair quotable at $2.75@2.90. Clover was firm at $5.00@5.10 for choice seed. Flax firm at $1.60. Sales were reported of 40 bags choice clover at $5.10; 67 bags do at $5.00; 53 bags fair flax at $1.60.

SALT—The market continues to rule firm under a fair demand and light stocks. We now quote ground alum at $2.50, an advance of 25c, caused by the light supply. We quote: Onondaga, fine, $2.25; ordinary, coarse, $2.25; Saginaw, fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bag, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in continued good demand. We continue to quote:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	*Size.*	*Price*
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	*Size.*	*Price.*	*Thickness.*	*Size.*	*Price.*
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	*Thickness.*	*Size of 12-light window.*	*Price per window.*
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x8	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

TEAS—Trade was generally reported quiet, and prices, save for green teas, ruled easy. There was, however, no quotable change, and we repeat our list as follows: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson 75c@1.00; common imperial 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@105; choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65; common to fine Oolong, 40@50; good 60@70; choice to extra, 90@1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quoted quiet and steady at the subjoined prices:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—The demand continues fairly active, and the market is firm at the following quotations: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Continue firm. The following are the rates to the leading Eastern points:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk
Boston and New England	$.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C.	.68	1.38	68	78
Alexandria, Va.	.78	1.56	..	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	32½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	.40	.80	..	45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va.	.69	2.36	..	....
Wilmington, N. C.	.85	1.59	..	....
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.50	..	....
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.70	..	....
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54	..	....

WOOL—There is a very fair inquiry for wool, but the market can hardly be called active as long as there is so little harmony manifested in regard to prices; dealers holding their property at higher figures than buyers are willing to give. Wool has been coming in rather more freely, but chiefly in small lots, and the shipments have fully equalled the receipts, so that stocks here still are exceedingly light. Prices vary, but average about as follows:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@63c
Tub, washed fair do	[illegible]
Common dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, XX, light	55@57c
Fleece, washed, X, light	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, X dingy	45@52c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@54c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@55c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@37c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	32@34c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	40@45c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	38@42c
Super, pulled	40@45c
Extra, pulled	40@50c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	1,852	19,051	474
Tuesday	1,589	25,306	835
Wednesday	1,105	[illegible]	1,409
Thursday	1,609	25,976	1,721
Friday	2,437	11,936	....
Total	8,550	114,138	4,439
Same time last week	14,418	74,593	5,651
Week before last	12,426	65,097	8,054

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	720	2,672	200
Tuesday	....	4,472	858
Wednesday	837	6,457	664
Thursday	809	1,762	587
Total	2,366	15,363	1,709

and slightly increased activity in good shipping

CATTLE—With the exception of a firmer feeling cattle, the condition of the market was without noticeable change. The light receipts of the past two or three days have, in a manner, restored the confidence of shippers, and while there was nothing approaching urgency in the demand from that class of buyers, they took hold with more freedom than for several days past, and all offerings that could be handled to advantage in the Eastern markets were readily disposed of. In quality the arrivals presented very little improvement. There were a few bunches of good to choice steers, and two or three carloads of extra, but most of the offerings were of the poorer sort, and sold at prices ranging downward from $4.50. Gregory, Strader & Co. sold two loads, averaging, respectively, 1,349 and 1,372 lbs, at $6.35, and two sales were reported at $6.00, with which exceptions no transactions were effected at over $5.30. Stockers sold chiefly at $3.00@3.75, and butchers' stuff at $3.00@3.50. Calves were in demand at $3.50@5.75, according to quality. The market closed firm, with only a small number unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.25@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	3.00@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		*Av.*	*Price.*
63	Texan steers	1,204	$4.62½
66	Texan steers	1,130	4.25
18	stock steers	1,005	3.40
18	good steers	1,266	5.25
16	extra steers	1,372	6.35
16	extra steers	1,349	6.35
38	cows	1,030	3.25
17	light, smooth steers	1,020	5.00
14	cows	1,031	3.00
16	choice steers	1,306	6.00
26	cows	989	3.35
15	fair steers	1,175	4.50
43	good steers	1,290	5.35
62	Texan steers	1,221	4.50
59	Texan steers	960	3.50
33	fleshy steers	1,200	4.75
26	stock steers	1,030	4.25
32	choice steers	1,331	6.00
130	choice steers	1,365	5.80
140	Cherokee cows	849	3.25
19	cows	1,029	3.50
18	cows	967	3.00
18	cows	1,007	2.85
11	stockers	973	3.60
20	stockers	842	3.00
21	stockers	877	3.67½
22	stockers	875	3.25
26	stock	957	3.50

HOGS—The light receipts and the desire to induce heavy receipts next week led buyers to pay higher prices, the advance, as compared with Wednesday's closing rates, being 15@20c per 100 lbs. Shippers and packers competed for the offerings, and while trading was not particularly brisk, a large number of hogs changed hands during the day, and at the close comparatively few remained in the pens unsold. Sales were reported at $4.00@4.05 for common; at $4.10@4.15 for medium to good grades, and at $4.20@4.25 for choice to extra. A drove of extra assorted hogs, averaging 399 lbs, was sold by Conger Bros. at $4.45. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
52	238	$4.10	49	302	$4.10	55	260	$4.20
39	279	4.12½	63	235	4.10	43	304	4.20
39	350	4.15	50	243	4.20	115	258	4.15
221	254	4.15	49	341	4.25	49	219	4.15
48	249	4.00	61	230	4.05	112	285	4.22½
94	262	4.10	47	313	4.00	59	250	4.15
109	217	4.20	64	233	4.12½	64	221	4.15
50	248	4.10	49	293	4.12½	40	275	4.15
52	279	4.15	66	252	4.15	56	262	4.20
49	300	4.00	54	266	4.20	138	336	4.25
50	269	4.20	106	284	4.15	101	270	4.05
48	322	4.20	55	290	4.20	44	328	4.15
45	341	4.20	49	275	4.15	53	266	4.10
252	276	4.15	38	275	4.00	52	255	4.10
95	258	4.10	46	270	4.15	50	273	4.10
59	242	4.00	58	267	4.00	57	271	4.00
62	234	4.10	55	291	4.15	165	270	4.00
53	240	4.00						

SHEEP—No change took place in this market. The demand was fair, and prices were sustained at $3.00@3.75 for common to medium, and at $4.25@5.00 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY, Nov. 29.

AT THE YARDS—A good business was done at the yards to-day. Buyers were in fair attendance. Joists, scantling, and small timber was chiefly called for, and remained firm at from $15.00 to $16.00. Prices were steady and unchanged, as follows!

QUOTABLE.

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@36.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A, ⅌ m	3.50@ 3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.50@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed	$1.50 @2.00
A or Star	3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD—Trade was good, and a fair business was done. Prices remained unchanged, as follows:

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00

WHITEWOOD—A moderate business was done in whitewood, and prices were steady. We quote:

Box boards	$35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

The receipts and shipments for the last 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	*Shipments.*
Lumber, m	3,647	1,464
Shingles, m	720	1,273
Lath, m	400	46

Corresponding figures same date last year:

	Receipts.	*Shipments.*
Lumber, m	4,358	691
Shingles, m	1,810	763
Lath, m	506	60

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... Nov. 29.

Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 180 tons pig iron, 50 tons pig iron, 677 steel rails, and sundries.
Prop Toledo, Buffalo, 427 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Schr Eliza Gerlach, Cleveland, 500 tons coal.
Schr Evening Star, Sheboygan, sundries.
Schr Seaver, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 225 brls flour, 2 pkgs butter, and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 35 brls flour, 8 bales hops, and sundries.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr J. H. Merrill, Manistee, 100 m lumber, [illegible] timber.
Schr Sky Lark, Cleveland, 580 tons coal.
Schr Little Belle, Manistee, 85 m lumber, [illegible]
Schr Ostrich, Cedar River, 220 m lumber, 60 m pickets.
Schr Jno. Hibbard, Pentwater, 60 m lumber, [illegible] lath.
Schr General Sigel, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, 75 m lumber, [illegible]
Schr Minnie Wing, Goderich, 2,135 brls salt.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Dolphin, Ludington, 145 m lumber.
Schr C. N. Johnson, Menominee, 200 m lumber.

CLEARED.

Prop Gordon Campbell, Erie, 25,000 bu wheat.
Prop Toledo, Buffalo, 7,000 bu wheat, 2,130 [illegible] 300 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Wm. M. Tweed, Buffalo, 5,608 brls pork.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 82 brls grass seed, 59 [illegible] and sundries.
Prop M. R. Robertson, Collingwood, [illegible]
Schr Evening Star, Sheboygan, 3,000 [illegible] sundries.
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MARINE ITEMS.

Wind from the northwest.

—The Prince Alfred is ashore at the head of Lake Erie.

—The steamer D. N. Rice has laid up at Detroit.

—The schooner Dart is ashore 20 miles of Port Maitland.

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—The tug Mayflower is engaged in getting off the Trenton, ashore on Long Point.

—The steamer York is ashore six miles above False Ducks, Lake Ontario.

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—The schooner M. Mitchell sunk Monday afternoon near South Manitou. The steamer Chicago arrived at Milwaukee Wednesday, with the Captain and six seamen rescued from the Mitchell.

—The scow Molly went ashore at Scott Point—mainland, south of South Bass Island, last Monday. She is on the rocks, but it is not known whether she is seriously damaged. She is valued at $1,000.

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—Great anxiety is felt over the schooner [illegible] of the Straits. She sailed from this port on the 15th inst., and up to last night her whereabouts were unknown. The opinion prevails that she has lost some of her sails, and called at some place for repairs. She is laden with 24,000 bushels of wheat, and is owned by C. Pittikin, of Detroit.

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Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

Extraordinary Drawing, Dec. 23, 1872. The prizes in this drawing amount to $500,000.

First Capital Prize, $200,000.

Prices of tickets in U. S. currency:

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$60 $30 $15 $12 $6 $3

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LAURA FAIR.

Her Lecture Not Delivered—[illegible] Closed Against Her—[illegible] upon the Street.

From the San Francisco Call, Nov. [illegible]

Mrs. Fair did not lecture at Platt's [illegible] night, and it was just as well for [illegible] did not attempt it. Judging by the [illegible] tion made upon the streets the [illegible] humor for such an insult to them [illegible] from Mrs. Fair would be. In an [illegible] terview with a *Call* reporter upon [illegible] noon, Mrs. Fair, with that vicious [illegible] mination so familiar to those who [illegible] in her moments of passion—her [illegible] haps we may call them—declared [illegible] lecture, and that no one in this city [illegible] vent her; that she had engaged the [illegible] it could not be closed against her. [illegible] to take a fierce delight in the [illegible] outraging the feelings of the [illegible] averred that she did not care what [illegible] think of her; they would come out [illegible] whatever their opinions might be, [illegible] "pay their dollar at the door;" that [illegible] she wanted. A portion of the press [illegible] her efforts to create a widespread [illegible] flaming posters did the rest; but, [illegible] ing all this, Mrs. Fair sat in her room [illegible] baffled, and surrounded with a *coterie* [illegible] ed and badly scared friends, while [illegible] lay a roll of MS., the contents of which [illegible] be hoped, will never be spoken [illegible] Francisco audience. On Wednesday [illegible] the *Call* published a communication [illegible] proprietors of Platt's Hall, stating [illegible] would not open it for Mrs. Fair's [illegible] *Call* reporter visited her then to [illegible] intentions upon this new phase of [illegible] was curtly and decidedly informed [illegible] that she would lecture in the hall [illegible] or that if she should be turned [illegible] she would "take other steps" [illegible] probably, that she would [illegible] damages. Last night the excitement [illegible]

[illegible]

Fair's Alleged Plot to Assassinate Judge Dwinelle.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 25.

[illegible] is one dark chapter in the history [illegible] D. Fair which has never before been [illegible] although for several months the [illegible] been in possession of a number of [illegible] officials and members of the bar. [illegible] article proposes to give the story for [illegible] —nothing extenuating, nor setting [illegible] in malice—and leaving each reader [illegible] own conclusion as to the truth or [illegible] last terrible accusation against [illegible] of the Red Hand. [illegible] her first trial and conviction, and [illegible]

Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Manistee, 100 m lumber, timber.
Schr Sky Lark, Cleveland, 300 tons coal.
Schr Little Belle, Manistee, 85 m lumber, 100 m ...
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Her Lecture Not Delivered—The Hall Closed Against Her—Excitement upon the Street.

From the San Francisco Call, Nov. 22.

Mrs. Fair did not lecture at Platt's Hall last night, and it was just as well for her that she did not attempt it. Judging by the demonstration made upon the streets the people are in no humor for such an insult to them as a lecture from Mrs. Fair would be. In an unpublished interview with a *Call* reporter upon Monday afternoon, Mrs. Fair, with that vicious look of determination so familiar to those who have seen her in her moments of passion—her "spells" perhaps we may call them—declared that she *would* lecture, and that no one in this city should prevent her; that she had engaged the hall, and that it could not be closed against her. She seemed to take a fierce delight in the project of outraging the feelings of the community, and averred that she did not care what people might think of her; they would come out of curiosity, whatever their opinions might be, and would "pay their dollar at the door;" that was "all" she wanted. A portion of the press aided her in her efforts to create a widespread sensation, and flaming posters did the rest; but, notwithstanding all this, Mrs. Fair sat in her room last night, baffled, and surrounded with a *coterie* of dispirited and badly scared friends, while on the table lay a roll of MS., the contents of which, it is to be hoped, will never be spoken before a San Francisco audience. On Wednesday morning the *Call* published a communication from the proprietors of Platt's Hall, stating that they would not open it for Mrs. Fair's lecture. A *Call* reporter visited her then to ascertain her intentions upon this new phase of the case, and was curtly and decidedly informed by Mrs. Fair that she would lecture in the hall nevertheless, or that if she should be turned out by force she would "take other steps"—meaning, probably, that she would sue for damages. Last night the excitement culminated. By half-past 7 o'clock fully 2,000 people, nearly all men, had assembled in front of Platt's Hall, and bounded Montgomery street from side to side, while the windows of all the neighboring houses, including those of the Russ House, were filled with ladies. A strong party of police was on the ground, some occupied in keeping the roadway open for the passing street cars, and others guarding the closed doors of the hall; others at the private entrance to the hall through Siegfried's Hotel, on Bush street, and others again inside the hall itself, as a sort of second line of battle should the doors be forced. The temperament of the crowd cannot be stated in general terms. The pervading tone could hardly be called excitement, for the men were too ready to laugh and joke to be credited with any interest much deeper than that to which curiosity and the expectation of "some fun" might give rise. Some persons there were who talked savagely about the expected lecturess, who breathed out threatenings with lowering brow, and talked vaguely of ropes, and lynching, and riding on rails. But experience shows that the men who thus chatter out what they think are their feelings are not the men who lynch until some one has led the way for them. The comparatively silent men, on the other hand, who wandered listlessly about or talked quietly in groups, were too ready to laugh at a passing joke, and too ready to express their opinion that the whole thing was a sell, to warrant an observer in believing that they would do anything serious should Mrs. Fair have given them an opportunity. The most business-like individual was one who had provided himself with a basket of rotten eggs; but it was not quite certain that he had not brought them upon the ground of commercial purposes, and to supply for a consideration any possible demand for them. As the minutes wore on, and the hands of Tucker's clock approached closer and closer to the figure 8, the crowd became still more good humored, and its individual members were ready to laugh at everybody else for having been "sold," and not indisposed to concede to Mrs. Fair the credit of having chosen a remarkably cute way of advertising herself for her lecture whenever it should really come off. As each hack, driving up or down Montgomery street, approached the crowd, mocking cries would arise, such as "Here she comes," "Oh, she's coming now, you bet," "Let her loose," "Turn her out," and so on, while the occupants of the hack gazed out of the windows of the vehicle with wonder, not unmixed with fear. About 8 o'clock some smart police officer conceived a plan for scattering the crowd. He announced—and the rumor rapidly spread—that Mrs. Fair had had a platform erected in Union Square, and was there addressing a large and enthusiastic audience. Some few caught at the bait and started for the Square, but most of the crowd were not to be caught so easily, and stood their ground. A rumor that gained more credence was, that Mrs. Fair was not in the city at all, but had gone over to Oakland during the afternoon. And this idea was still further strengthened by something that happened about five minutes past 8 o'clock.

At that hour a pale and excited young man, accompanied by two friends who looked almost as badly frightened as he, came at a fast trot down Bush street, flanked by a troop of reporters. The whole party stopped at Siegfried's Hotel, and, after a parley with the officers on guard, were admitted. They were met by Messrs. Siegfried and Lohse, the proprietors of the hall. The fair-haired, livid young man announced that his name was Dr. Adonis; that he was acting as Mrs. Fair's Agent, and that he wished to be admitted to the hall in order that he might deliver the lecture for which she had engaged it. The proprietors politely but firmly declined to open the hall, and Dr. Adonis and his witnesses turned to go. As he reached the door, however, and saw the crowd outside, a thought seemed to strike him. "Tell them she has gone to Oakland," said he to Mr. Siegfried. "Let the police officer announce it," was the polite manner in which Mr. Siegfried requested Dr. Adonis to father his own fibs. Adonis accordingly told the officer and the officer shouted it to the crowd. The story was believed, and from that time the mob on Montgomery and Bush streets began to melt away. All this time, however, a crowd almost as large as that around Platt's Hall, had gathered at the door of Mrs. Fair's residence, No. 410 Kearney street. Dr. Adams had, during the day, ordered that a hack and two gray horses should await Mrs. Fair's pleasure from 7 p.m.; and punctual to the moment the hack and the gray horses drew up at the entrance to 410 Kearney street. It did not take long to collect a crowd of 1,500 persons, and the exit of Mrs. Fair was anxiously awaited. She did not appear, of course, but those persons who had occasion to pass up and down the stairs of the lodging-house numbered 410 were vigorously hooted and jeered as presumed friends or agents of the unpopular lecturess—in fact, the Kearney street crowd was much ... than that on Montgomery street. Up-stairs in the lodging house all was confusion and terror. Visions of an excited mob, a ransacked house, a lynched lodger, passed through the troubled mind of the landlady, and roomers and messengers were hastily despatched for the police. In a few minutes Captain Douglass and some of his gray coats appeared upon the scene; and, although an occasional shout from the crowd would almost throw the lady lodgers into hysterics, those who had their wits left about them felt that "the country was saved." The door of Mrs. Fair's room was shut and locked. In it she sat composed and apparently unconcerned by the racket she had caused. With her sat a small party of friends, while Dr. Adonis dodged around outside, nervously propounding or answering questions. Three reporters, with little hope of result, sent in their cards by the doctor. He now appeared and said, "Gentlemen, Mrs. Fair desires me to present her compliments to you, and say that she cannot receive any one to-night."

Reporter—Has Mrs. Fair any announcement to make as to her future intentions? Has she decided upon what day she will deliver her postponed lecture?

Dr. Adonis—Mrs. Fair does not wish to make any announcement. She prefers for this once to keep her own counsel.

Adonis retired, and so did the reporters.

The report, meanwhile, had been industriously circulated among the mob outside that Mrs. Fair had gone to Oakland, and when the hack went away the crowd very soon went away also. So ended a sensation, which was not much of a sensation after all, and which, it is to be hoped, will not be renewed.

The lady who keeps the house at No. 410 Kearney street, it appears, took in Mrs. Fair more from charity than from any other motive. Mrs. Fair's distressed and almost friendless condition caused her to take what she now regards as an almost unfortunate step. Mrs. Fair's presence has caused her great annoyance and expense; but it is probable that it will not be allowed to do so much longer.

Mrs. Fair's Alleged Plot to Assassinate Judge Dwinelle.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 25.

There is one dark chapter in the history of Laura D. Fair which has never before been made public, although for several months the details have been in possession of a number of prominent officials and members of the bar. The *Chronicle* proposes to give the story for what it is worth—nothing extenuating, nor setting down aught in malice—and leaving each reader to draw his own conclusion as to the truth or falsity of this last terrible accusation against the ... of the Red Hand.

After her first trial and conviction, and while this woman was an inmate of the County Jail awaiting her second trial, was the period to which this narrative relates. The rude prison fare never offended the palate of the dainty dame, for her purse was well filled, and the choicest viands which money could purchase, prepared by the *maître de cuisine* of a first-class *rotisserie*, kept by H. Bucken, corner of Washington street and Dunbar alley, were regularly brought to her handsomely-furnished cell by a polite waiter. But with all this urbanity and attention, the polite waiter did not succeed in pleasing the irascible Laura. She was fretful and peevish, and continually found fault with everything he brought her to eat and everything he said or did; so finally the polite waiter told his employer that he would no longer submit to such annoyance, and another young man was detailed for jail duty.

The name of this young man was W. J. Bird, a Dane or Swede by birth, and commonly known in the restaurant as "Frank." From the moment of his installation as purveyor or provender for Mrs. Fair all complaints ceased. She announced to the restaurateur that she had never been supplied with such nice food, and had never been treated with such deference and politeness. For two months or more "Frank" waited upon her, but at last there was a sudden and violent termination of the pleasant relations between the high-strung prisoner and her Danish attendant. Whispers there are, that when the young man was leaving her cell for the last time, there were loud and angry words—that he scornfully threw three golden double-eagles at her feet—and that a rather threatening demonstration was made by him. At all events, he never went to the jail again.

Not long after this, a well-known and highly respectable physician, whose office is on Kearny street, near Sutter, was greatly shocked by a terrible disclosure made to him by a patient, who was none other than W. J. Bird, or "Frank," the waiter above referred to. The physician's name we omit, at his particular request. Frank had been under his treatment for several weeks, having become debilitated by an attack of fever. One day, in the Doctor's office, he grew confidential, and said there was something on his mind which was troubling him very much, and he proposed to make a clean breast of the whole matter.

He briefly told the Doctor of his acquaintance with the notorious woman, who was still in jail awaiting her second trial, and said that from the moment he first went to wait upon her, she had not only expressed great satisfaction with his services, but evidently did all she could to make a deep impression upon him. She began by a little subtle flattery, occasionally remarking that a man of his personal grace and intellectual gifts should never have been placed in such a menial station. He did not deny that the flattery had its intended effect, and admitted that he soon began to feel a deep interest in the woman who, at such a critical moment in her career, could manifest such a kind feeling for him. By degrees her interest seemed to ripen into a warmer feeling, and she spoke of the possibilities of the future, in case she should obtain her freedom. She told him that all he needed was education; that she had money enough for both, and that if she could only escape the clutches of the law they could pair off together to some far distant land, get married, and live happily together. The tender-hearted Dane admitted that he was charmed with the alluring prospect thus held out. But the dark shadow of the gallows always intervened, and dispelled the pleasant dream. If he did not refer to it she was sure to do so.

She often remarked to him that, with Judge Dwinelle on the bench, she had little hope of an acquittal, and finally asked him if he would do a dangerous deed in her behalf. He said he would do whatever she asked that lay in his power. Then she told him that Judge Dwinelle must be got out of the way—that he must be killed. She told him, with singular precision, what Judge Dwinelle's habits were; where he lived; how late he remained down town at night, and the route he took in going home. She asked him if he had courage and devotion enough to waylay and plunge a knife into the heart of this man who stood between them and happiness. Frank pondered this proposition carefully, and concluded that it was too hazardous.

She then suggested another plan—that poison should be employed to accomplish the terrible deed. Frank said he was surprised at the completeness of her knowledge of the intended victim's habits. She named a certain saloon which the Judge was in the habit of visiting at a certain hour every day, and proposed that Frank should endeavor to obtain a situation there as barkeeper. In case he succeeded in getting the place, the execution of the deadly plot would be comparatively easy, and there would be no danger of detection. He would be furnished with a subtle and certain poison which he might easily administer. According to the man's story he agreed to this proposition, and she gave him $60, telling him to use it in any way likely to aid him in getting the situation. He says he tried to get the place, but failed, and reported his unsuccessful effort.

She found no fault with him, but merely remarked that perhaps it was just as well, since another idea had occurred to her, namely, that Frank should call at the residence of Judge Dwinelle. The door bell would be answered by a servant, and the caller would be shown into a sitting-room where there was a sideboard. While the servant was gone to announce his visit he would have ample time to drop the poison into the decanters. Or he might go to the house early in the morning and put poison in the milk can at the door.

The man said that this revolting proposition was too much for him, and he began to see the lurking devil in the steel-blue eye of the temptress. He said that, in fact, he never intended to carry out the murderous design at all, but his strange infatuation with the woman prevented him telling her so. But he would not even pretend to accede to this last proposition, whereby the lives of an entire household were to have been sacrificed.

The physician to whom this blood-curdling story was told resolved to lay the matter before the authorities at once, and lost no time in doing so. In the presence of Judge Dwinelle, Alexander Campbell, District Attorney Murphy and Chief Crowley, the ex-waiter detailed substantially the same story as that given above. A long consultation was held as to the proper course to be pursued under the circumstances. At first it was the intention to make public the whole story, as it obtained credence from the District Attorney and Mr. Campbell, but on maturer deliberation they decided to keep it secret. It was considered that the woman would certainly be again convicted of the murder of Crittenden, in which event her punishment would be the extreme penalty of the law. Besides, since the plea of insanity was the sole reliance of the defence, a story like this judiciously handled before an "intelligent" jury might be used to strengthen the theory of the woman's madness. So nothing was said about it. The man Frank soon after left the city. One story is that he went to the mines, and another that he is at the present time employed on one of the coasting schooners.

The *Chronicle* reporter who yesterday investigated this interesting subject called on Chief Crowley and asked if he remembered the disclosures made several months ago by the waiter. "Oh, yes," was the reply—with a very peculiar smile.

Reporter—Well, what was your opinion of the story?

Chief Crowley—My opinion was that the fellow was crazy.

Reporter—You feel quite certain that he was crazy?

Chief Crowley—I do, indeed; he was as crazy as a bedbug.

The reporter went at once to the office of the doctor to whom Frank had first unbosomed himself. There was another gentleman seated at a desk in the doctor's office. The reporter recited the principal points of the story, as it is given above, and asked if it was correct—if the ex-waiter had really told the doctor such a tale.

Doctor—He did, sir; and not only to me, but also to this gentleman.

Reporter—The man was under your treatment, I believe?

Doctor—Yes; I had been prescribing for him for two or three weeks previous.

Reporter—What was your opinion of his mental calibre? Was he sane?

Doctor—Oh, perfectly sane.

Reporter—Was there nothing in his manner when relating that extraordinary story to indicate any mental disturbance?

Doctor—Not a thing. The man was as sound mentally as you or I.

Here the Doctor called to the gentleman before referred to and asked him if he had ever doubted the waiter's sanity. The gentleman replied that he was fully satisfied of the man's soundness of mind.

Reporter—Chief Crowley says he considered the man a lunatic.

Doctor—Well, I hardly think the Chief's opportunities for forming a correct opinion on that point were equal to my own.

Reporter—Now, Doctor, will you tell me candidly what was the impression left upon your mind by the main story—I mean as to its truth or falsity?

Doctor—Well, I certainly thought there was something in it. My impression was that the man told the truth. He may have been a liar, but he was not a fool.

Reporter (to gent at desk)—And might I ask, sir, what you thought of the story?

Gent at desk—My opinion coincided exactly with the Doctor's. I am satisfied that there was a great deal of truth in the story.

After leaving the Doctor's office, the reporter went in search of District Attorney Murphy, and soon found him. Mr. Murphy said he remembered the circumstances very well.

Reporter—Did you think that man, who told you that story, crazy?

Mr. Murphy—Crazy? No, sir,—not a bit crazy. I was very much exercised over his disclosure at the time, but we thought it best to have nothing said about it while the trial was pending.

Reporter—As to the truth of the charge, what is your opinion?

Mr. Murphy—Oh, well, I wouldn't care to express a positive opinion on that now. Many of the minor circumstances have slipped from my memory. There was one remarkable circumstance, I remember, that looked very suspicious—the accuracy with which the fellow described the interior of Judge Dwinelle's house, although he had never been inside of it. As for Mrs. Fair being incapable of such a crime, I believe that if she thought for a moment that the death of Judge Dwinelle or any other man would have improved her chance of escape, she—

At this point a gentleman rushed up to the District Attorney and dragged him aside before he had finished that important sentence.

As stated in the opening of this startling story, the intelligent reader is left to draw his own conclusions.

PIRACY.

The Bremen Bark Coriolan Attacked by Pirates When Out from Bombay—Gallant Defence and Signal Defeat of the High Sea Marauders.

From the Bombay (E. I.) Gazette, Nov. 11.

The *Schlesische Zeitung* prints the following abstract from a letter of a young Silesian who is now sailing on board the Bremen bark Coriolan:

On Monday, the 19th February, 1872, at 5 a.m., we raised the anchor and left the Bombay harbor with a moderate breeze blowing. The pilot left us at 3 o'clock p.m.

Our passage over the nineteen degrees which separate Bombay from the line lasted one and a half months, as for weeks we had the most tedious calms. We kept always about one degree from the coast, and had reached the tenth degree of latitude, when one night our attention was attracted by three "dschunken," which looked somewhat suspicious. The Captain at once took them for pirates. As, however, there was a steady breeze blowing we hoped to effect our escape. Unfortunately in the morning the wind died away, but of the three boats only one remained within sight, which, however, gradually crept up to us, as we could see by our glass it was moved by long oars. It then became apparent that a fight was unavoidable, and our Captain at once made the necessary preparations for it.

As we had come *via* Monte Video to Bombay, we had no cannon, not even a single gun on board, the Captain's small six-barrelled revolver being the only thing in the shape of arms we possessed.

As we numbered, all hands told, only eighteen, and each of the enemy's boats contained about four times as many, our prospects were very gloomy indeed. So far we could only see one boat, the other two being out of sight.

It was about 2 o'clock p.m. when the first boat came within shooting distance and kept astern of us, evidently waiting for the two other boats to come up.

They had not long to wait, for through the glass we could see that one was coming up in front of us, and the other from the starboard side.

The one that had kept astern now opened fire upon us, which, however, did us no harm, except that our compass box was damaged and a few shots went into the rigging.

In the meantime the boat coming nearer and nearer, the Captain had ordered the deck to be covered with boiling tar, and, while this remained liquid, we studded it with broken glass. Of course we had then to put on boots ourselves to avoid having our feet cut. What the Captain foresaw happened, for when, after the first boat had come alongside, the pirates boarded the ship, crying, "Allah, Allah," and came rushing toward us. They broke down, as they had their feet lacerated by the glass. When the Captain looked over the side to see how many might be in the boat, quite a shower of spears went over our heads.

Ten of us, among whom I was, had hatchets, while the others had hand-axes; we had divided our force—one-half forward, the other amidships.

In the next moment we were right among them, and the most horrid butchery commenced.

In the meantime the second boat had come near and placed itself under our bow; from the cries we heard we knew that there also a hand-to-hand fight had commenced with our men.

Of our division only four were left standing, and of the one fighting forward only six—all, however, more or less dangerously wounded. I was suffering from a spear wound in the left shoulder.

Slowly, and fighting for every inch of ground, we withdrew towards the stern, while the Malays cut off the heads of the dead, tied them together by the hair and hung them over the shoulders. The Captain was sending shot after shot into the crowd.

We were well-nigh despairing, for what would become of us when the third boat would arrive? Then, when the cloud of smoke was driven away by a sudden gust of wind, we were delighted to see a steamer coming up, which a moment afterwards opened fire upon the third boat, which sunk after a few shots.

The pirates jumped into the water and tried to save themselves by swimming; but we saw that the boats from the steamer were lowered and began a chase after them, while the steamer itself came in full speed towards us. As soon as we saw this we picked up courage again and, with a thundering hurrah, we threw ourselves once more upon those of the pirates who still remained on board, and cut down whoever came in our way. I then received another wound in my right arm.

The steamer (which turned out to be an English gunboat carrying six guns) had overrun the boat lying under our bow, the same having been left unguarded, and then went alongside the other one, the occupants of which were also mostly on board of our ship. The few that were left in charge tried to row off with the boat, but a few well aimed shots from the steamer soon despatched them.

The surgeon from the steamer attended to our wounded, as all of us, with the exception of the Captain, were wounded, and ten dead—among the latter the first mate.

After we had rested a little we threw the dead bodies of the pirates overboard. The prisoners were all condemned by a court martial to be hanged, and the crew of the steamer made the necessary preparations to carry out the sentence. Ropes were attached to the yards of the steamer and our ship, the noose put round the necks of the prisoners—one pull, and ten bodies were hanging high in the air! Our Captain engaged twelve sailors from the steamer, as we were all disabled, and at about 6 o'clock, a breeze springing up, we left the battle spot behind us.

The steamer kept near us during the first night, and left us only after providing us with arms and ammunition, and kindly giving up her surgeon to us. The next morning we buried our dead—viz., the first mate, the first carpenter, seven sailors, and one boy. I remained disabled for about eight weeks, as the spear had gone clean through my shoulder.

Eight of the bodies of our comrades were without heads, which some of the pirates had most likely taken with them when they jumped overboard. However, they can hardly have got far with them, as the boats of the seamen and also some sharks followed the swimmers and finished them off rapidly.

The bodies of the pirates were horrid to look at, as most of them had their skulls broken.

A Book Agent Robbed, Knocked Into the River, Put off the Cars, and Pitched off a Bridge.

From the Omaha Bee.

Day before yesterday an itinerant book-peddler of Council Bluffs met with several rough adventures on the ferry-boat and on the Union Pacific bridge. The particulars, as we learned them at the Police Court this morning, are as follows:

The book-peddler was crossing the river on the ferry-boat from Omaha to the Iowa side. At the same time a couple of roughs were on board the craft, and one of them accosted the peddler, telling him he was broke, and asking him for a half dollar. He pulled out his pocket-book, which contained some $60 or $70, and handed the rough the half dollar. Just as he was about to replace his money in his pocket, the other rough grabbed it, and knocked him overboard into the river.

The hands of the boat immediately rushed to the rescue, and succeeded in fishing the drowning man out; but while they were so engaged the bold villains had made good their escape by jumping from the boat, which had in the meantime sufficiently neared the other shore for them to jump off and run away. The book-peddler, on leaving the boat, proceeded to the transfer and took a train to Omaha, where he has friends, and of whom he intended to get some money. When the transfer train reached the middle of the bridge, the conductor came along and demanded his fare, but not having a cent with him, the train was stopped and he was put off. The cars moved on, and he was left in the middle of the bridge, soaking wet from top to bottom, and shivering in the cold winds that swept down along the river with piercing sharpness.

The book-peddler determined to go ahead and foot it to Omaha. Upon reaching this end of the bridge, he was halted by the eagle-eyed watchman, who refused to let him pass without a footman's check. Made desperate by his misfortunes, the book-peddler said "he'd be d—d if he would go back to Council Bluffs, but would reach Omaha if he had to fight for it;" and a fight accordingly took place between the two men, who grappled each other, and, while scuffling, fell over the trestle-work and rolled to the bottom of the steep, frozen sand embankment, locked in each other's arms, a distance of some sixty or seventy feet, without receiving any serious hurts. There the two men became separated, and the book-peddler triumphantly came up town, where he obtained some money, and then returned to Council Bluffs, without making any complaint against any one.

THE BOW POND MURDER.

An Interview with Evans—A Murderer's Interpretation of Scripture—He Denies that he Killed Annie Lovering.

Exeter, N. H., (Nov. 20) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

We are greatly excited here just now over the recent horrible crime perpetrated in Northwood Township, Bockingham County. It is a long time since any event has so thoroughly aroused public feeling. As I have just had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with Evans, who is confined in the jail here, I thought a short account of the interview would be acceptable to the *Sun*.

The jail resembles most other jails, and needs no particular comment. Evans is confined in an iron cell, with a grated window and door. He is not manacled. On my entering he was seated on his iron bedstead, reading or pretending to read the Bible. He is a miserable specimen of a man. He stands about five feet three, is very skinny, and has a shrivelled look. His face is sunken and yellow. His eyes are dark and very deeply set. His mouth is large, with the lips thin and compressed. His nose is thin, sharp, and aquiline. He wears a long grey beard and a moustache. His hair, which is gray, hangs down over his shoulders. His attire is mean, and his general appearance such as to inspire contempt and distrust rather than pity.

As I entered the cell he arose and made as though he expected me to take his hand. That was an honor I did not covet, so I simply said, "Good morning," and sat down on a small stool.

"You are reading the Bible, I see?" I said.

"Yaas," he drawled out; "it's a precious book and full of comfort."

"Full of comfort," I said, "to those who are suffering on account of well-doing, but full of terror to those who have broken God's holy law."

"Oh," Evans replied, shaking his head and putting the tips of his fingers together. "Them as can read it aright, and interpret its precious words, allays finds something to fit their case."

"Your case," said I, "is a pretty hard one."

"Waal," Evans answered, "it's jest such as the Lord pleases to make it."

"The Lord pleases," I said, "that men should do right and not wrong. If they do right, He pleases that they should be happy. If they do wrong, He pleases that they should be miserable."

"It's only them as knows the will of the Lord that can interpret Scriptur," Evans replied.

"Do you think that it was the will of the Lord that you should outrage and kill poor Annie Lovering—your own flesh and blood, I may say?"

"There was another man in it," he said, wringing his hands; "there was another man in it. I ain't the one that did it. I only got her out into the woods. I didn't think any harm would come to her."

"Who is that other man?" I asked.

"Not now," he said, putting up his hands and making as though he was pushing some one away from him; "Not now. When the right time comes, I'll say all I know."

"Do you know," I went on, "that a number of similar crimes are alleged against you?"

"I've heard so," he said, "but I aint afeared that it'll all come out right at the last."

"Do you deny that you murdered Annie Lovering," I asked.

"There was another man," he said. "I don't want to say any more about it."

"Do you deny that you murdered the Joyce children?" I said.

"Go 'way!" Evans exclaimed, putting up his hands, as before, just as though he was thrusting some one away from him. "Go 'way. I hain't got no more to say. I want to be alone and reading the Bible."

The miserable man was shaking from head to foot. I left him thus, seated on his bed, with his Bible on his knee.

"How does he behave?" I asked of one of the keepers.

"Very well," was the reply. "He's got an awful appetite. He eats no end of cheese. He says cheese is one of the greatest blessings vouchsafed from the Lord."

Tragedy at Missouri City—A Woman Commits Suicide, and Her Brother Kills Another Brother.

From the Kansas City Journal.

On Saturday evening one of the most frightful tragedies that ever occurred in this country took place at Missouri City. There was a family living there by the name of Mitchell, consisting of several brothers and one sister. The oldest brother, Andrew, was a widower and had a family of several small children, and the sister, Nannie, kept house for him. On account of some private trouble of her own, said to be an unsuccessful love affair, the sister Saturday went down town, spent the day, and managed to obtain and swallow, first a dose of strychnine, and afterwards a dose of morphine, either of which was sufficient to produce death. Returning home she was soon afterwards found by the children, in her bed, lifeless. The children immediately gave the alarm, and a physician and some neighboring women were called in. The children then went down town for their father, who hastened home, closely followed by another brother, named William.

The grief at the action of the sister and its fatal result was of course great, and the children; William soon found to be annoying to himself. He was very excitable, and proceeded to abuse them, when his father expostulated with him for his action. At this William drew a dirk-knife and ran at Andrew, driving him into the yard. Here Andrew found an axe, and with the pole struck William, felling him to the ground. He then threw away the axe, and, seizing William, endeavored to hold him, but, in doing so, was cut all to pieces by the latter with the knife which he still held in his hand. The younger son of Andrew, seeing what had been done, seized a shot-gun and was going to kill his uncle William, but was prevented by the interference of the women. Andrew at last accounts was still alive, but not expected to live, and William had been arrested and was in jail.

Officers of the North German bark Hannibal, from Liverpool for New York, after a passage of fifty-four days, report the direst sufferings from storms during the voyage, in which the men underwent the severest privations from fatigue.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CLARK'S DOUBLE spring steel gold-eyed needles. Sell readily at $4 per thousand; our price, 80 cents. Samples free. Call, or send stamp for particulars. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNTRY to sell an article needed in every house; good canvassers can make easily $150 per month. Address ELASTIC BROOM CO., 23 South Canal-st.

AGENTS WANTED — PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, TO CANVASS for the History of the Great Fire in Boston, by Colonel Russell H. Conwell, the graphic writer and celebrated orator. The writer was an eye-witness. This will be the only correct and complete account, and will sell rapidly. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE TO SELL the new sewing machine starter. Call or address COOK & CO., Room 8, 133 Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with ... article is new and as staple as ... samples free. C. M. LINGTON, 25 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSES ON LEASED ground, diamonds, warehouse receipts, and all good collaterals. $3,000 Republic insurance certificates wanted at the highest market price. O. G. BRYANT, 42 West Madison-st., Room 1.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000, AND UPwards, for 60 or 90 days; first-class secured notes bought and sold. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, and other good collaterals; also, Republic Insurance certificates bought at highest market prices. JAMES B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

WANTED—I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE in cash, for claims against all bankrupt insurance companies. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 81 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—$3,000 TO $4,000, ON FIRST-RATE city real estate security for not less than 3 years. Apply to CHAS. A. LUDLOW, 87 South Clark-st., Rooms 9 and 11.

$2,200 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY, at 10 per cent interest; will not be divided. BRYAN LATHROP, 12 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

$8,000 TO LOAN IN ONE OR TWO LOANS at 10 per cent, 3 or 5 years, on first-class city property. WAITE & CLARKE, 38 and 39 Bryan Block.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS EAST OF CALIFORNIA-av., on Wilcox and Adams-sts. Price $1,000, on years' time. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 4 years, 6 per cent. No Agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—24x80, ON FRANKLIN-ST., NEAR Madison. Can be bought cheap if negotiated for soon. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, or at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—50x125, N. E. COR. VAN BUREN AND Robey-sts. An excellent chance for an investment. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—BURNSIDE AND THIRTY-EIGHTH sts., 125 feet on the southwest corner of Burnside (South Dearborn) and Thirty-eighth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—60x125, ON WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Leavitt. Owner will sell at a considerable sacrifice. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—BURNSIDE AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-sts., 125 feet on the southwest corner of Burnside (South Dearborn) and Thirty-eighth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—24x125, S. F., ON MADIson-st., just west of Oakley. Price $145 per foot. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., A TWO-STORY FRAME house and lot, No. 127 Park-av., near Lincoln. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—PRICE $900, ON FIVE years' time. Between Leavitt and Oakley-sts., just south of Polk. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE — ASHLAND-AV., A THREE-STORY and basement stone front house of 16 rooms, all modern improvements; barn, and 25x150 feet. No. 298 Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LARGE COTTAGE IN EXCELLENT condition, on Western-av., near Jackson-st., with lot. Price $4,200. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, NOS. 93 AND 95 South Jefferson-st., near Madison-st., at a grand bargain, if taken immediately; must have money. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 160 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH LOT 25x125, on southwest corner Washington and Oakley-sts. A bargain. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 9-ROOM HOUSE AND LOT ON Centre-st. Small payment down, balance on time. WHIPPLE & McWHORTER, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 60 UNION PARK-PLACE, E. F. 2-story and basement marble front dwelling, with lot. Price $7,500. Easy terms. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SMALL BRICK store, 3½ years' ground lease, stock, fixtures and business, on State-st. For sale cheap, or will exchange for good property. MORTON CULVER, Room 4, Metropolitan Block, N. W. Cor. Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE WITH BRICK BASEMENT, 14 rooms, No. 195 West Erie-st. Price, $5,000. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON TWENTY sixth-st., $3,000; easy terms. House and lot at Oakland at $3,500, on monthly or half-yearly payments. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 344 EWING-ST., RENTS FOR $50 per month. Can be bought at a bargain. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ON MONTHLY payments, new house, 10 rooms, lot 25x125. Inquire on the premises of GEO. CADWELL, corner of Western-av. and Polk-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK AT A bargain for monthly or yearly payments two houses and four cottages in Evanston, four houses in North Evanston and two houses in Glencoe; said houses are rented to good tenants until May next; size of houses from six to ten rooms; prices from $2,000 to $6,000.
I will also sell ten more lots within eight blocks of the Evanston Depot for $250 per lot for monthly payments. Now is the time to buy; next spring there will be a great call for houses, and the lots will sell for one-third more than I now ask. Also have one house to rent cheap in Glencoe. Call at once at Room 8, Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington, or near depot in Evanston. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AT KENWOOD, WITH choice lot, overlooking lake, with or without furniture. Residence at Hyde Park, near depot; in fine location; $10,000; or will rent furnished. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines. Only $10 cash, and $5 monthly until paid. Six lots left at Evanston, 4 blocks from depot, $250, on same terms. IRA BROWN, 142 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$2,700 WILL BUY A NEW 9-ROOM house and 6 acres good land, in pleasant village, only 60 minutes' ride from Chicago. WHIPPLE & McWHORTER, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS OR BLOCKS IN KEENEY & Rian's Addition to South Evanston, will be sold at a bargain as we need the money. W. N. & C. E. BRUNER, 381 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST SUGAR PLANtations in the State of Louisiana. See description of the Bringier "Hermitage" Plantation in the New Orleans Picayune.

FOR SALE—WILMINGTON COAL LAND—EIGHTY acres in Section 30, Grundy County, Ill., in cultivation, and lying in the heart of the "Braidwood Coal Field" and adjoining mines now in successful operation. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 1995, New York.

FOR SALE—FARMS—400 ACRES IN TWO FARMS; 1,000 appletrees; about two miles from Ashkum. 80 improved, near Watseka, County seat, with bearing orchard. 80 improved, near Gilman; will take cash or hardware, dry goods and Chicago property; correspondence solicited. Address E. R. HURLBUT, Ashkum, Illinois.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—50 FT. ON LAKE-ST., EAST OF Clark-st., or on Wabash or Michigan-avs., north of Harrison-st., for ... property near the city limits. M. VAN ALLEN, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 16.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Randolph-sts.—Furnished rooms on suite or separate, with board.

38 AND 40 WEST MADISON-ST.—GOOD TABLE, single rooms $5.50 and $6 per week; day board, $3.50.

47 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGton and Madison-sts.—Front room, or en suite furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen or ladies; with board. Also, a few good boarders wanted at $5 a week.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—pleasant and nicely furnished sleeping room, with board.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—TO RENT—ROOM with board, also day boarders wanted.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., TWO NICELY FURnished front rooms, in suite or single, with board, bath, etc. References.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE pleasant room and one hall bed-room, with board.

457 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT SINGLE room to rent, with first-class board.

590 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR ASHLAND-av.—A gentleman and wife can find a very pleasant suite of rooms, or large front parlor, with best of board, in a new marble-front house, pleasant location.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK, one furnished, and one unfurnished suite, with board. Location and accommodations the finest in the city.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

384 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHed room, on the first floor, with board; also room for two gentlemen. Table boarders accommodated.

1222 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOM, WITH BOARD, for two gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—3 FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, and also accommodation for horse and buggy, in respectable neighborhood, on South or West Side; private family preferred. F. R. WILSON, 34 South Clinton, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY OF QUIET habits desire a furnished room for the winter, with board for lady only, where there are no other boarders. First-class accommodations desired. Address, with particulars, Q 98, Tribune office.

BOARD—A FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD wanted for a respectable young lady of quiet habits. Accommodations desired with a respectable and strictly private family, and with widow lady preferred. For first-class arrangements a liberal price will be paid. Address, with full particulars, C 49, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BASSETT'S BOARDING STABLE, REAR OF 15, 17, and 19 Harmon-court. Personal attention given to the care of boarding horses. Horses kept on second floor.

FOR SALE—NEW FIRST-CLASS LIGHT AND heavy delivery wagons; also one new light platform spring truck, at 259 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SIX NO. 1 IRON-AXLE COAL CARTS and harness; and 2 heavy wagons and harness. Will sell cheap, or will exchange for good horses. Apply, for one week, at barn in rear of 114 Throop-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, YOUNG, SOUND, AND kind, also light wagon, harness; complete rig; can be seen at Brown's stable, Madison-st., opposite Elizabeth, or address Box 122, P. O.

HORSE AND EXPRESS ... SOON, OR LIGHT truck wanted ... cash, at the Standard Vinegar Works, ... Clinton-st., rear. HESS & HUNTINGTON.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE STYLish carriage horse, young, well-broken, sound, and kind, for a first-rate family horse and carriage; horse must be used to cars and suitable for a lady to drive. Address S 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF HORSES TO BOARD by the month or for the winter, by V. FREDENHAGEN, Post Office address Downer's Grove, Ill. References, O. J. Slough, 804 State-st., or Reed & Sons, of Reed's Temple of Music, Sixteenth-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE, OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Machines repaired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 224 West Madison-st.; branch 960 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION IN THE SCANDINAVIAN LANguages is given by a Norwegian instructor, O. S. SORENSEN, 73 West Kinzie-st.; scholars attended in their home, after their own wish.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—COUNTRY LANDS AND SOME cash for merchandise. Address R 68, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK FOR SALE—ABOUT 150 M, LYING ON Michigan-av., near Monroe-st., well cleaned ... WIN HUNT, 58 Lake-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A PHILADELPHIA HOSIERY, NOtions, and white goods jobbing house, wants to engage one or two salesmen who can control a large Western trade to sell either from the house, or by traveling with samples. First-class parties, and those familiar with the business, only need apply. Address, with full particulars, as to location and amount of trade, experience, &c. Box 2689, Philadelphia Post Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO KEEP SET of double entry books and make himself useful about a country store; must come well recommended and one that can land employer a few thousand dollars, on good security, preferred. Address I. P., 132 South Water-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS salesmen. Good wages and steady employment. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock a.m., at 280 North Clark-st. MARCUSE & ROMAN.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN DRY GOODS SALESmen. First-class hands only need apply at 400 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG CLERK OF sober habits. Apply at drug store, 182 North Halsted-st., corner of Indiana-st. If Mr. Blanchard should see this, let him call.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS BOOKKEEPER in a small wholesale house; must have good references. State salary, and address Y 32, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—ENGRAVER—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent artist and engraver, to take charge of an engraving department. Liberal salary to the right man. RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JAPANNER WHO understands black and ornamental work. Steady employment and good wages. Address O 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MEchanical draughtsman and patternmaker. Apply between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., to-day, and Monday, at Room 22 Otis Block, LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

WANTED—A GOOD RESTAURANT COOK AS second hand; must be No. 1. 473 Wabash-av.

WANTED—COMPOSITORS, AT NOS. 7 AND 9 South Jefferson-st., this morning. Union men need not apply. OTTAWAY, BROWN & COLBERT.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—TEAMSTER—MUST BE WELL ACquainted with the city, and bring references. CHAS. E. WILLETTS, 53 Michigan-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FIVE MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS, BEtween 30 and 40 years of age, to solicit orders for our Illustrated Bible.
We engaged last week two lawyers and three merchants.
This week we have engaged two merchants; one sold his stock and gave up his P. O. to engage with us; and one high school teacher.
We have men in our employ who have never made less than $70 a week, and have made as high as $125.
W. J. HOLLAND & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MEN FOR LARGE TOWNS. BUSIness permanent. Profits $10 to $20 daily. Apply in basement, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CANVASSER TO solicit orders, deliver goods (by wagon) and make himself generally useful, in a first-class grocery on South Side. Must understand the grocery business thoroughly, and be wide awake. State salary expected, name, age, nationality, and where last employed. Address B & CO., care Carrier No. 35.

WANTED—THIS DAY—100 CORD-WOOD CHOPpers for Ohio; one year's work; part fare paid to those having baggage; also, 1,500 levee laborers for the South; cheap fares. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—IF YOU WANT TO GO WITH US TO Colorado, where you can get a good home and good wages through the winter, now is your time. Our present liberal rates of transportation will continue only a few days longer. Office, 299 West Madison-st. D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent Southwestern Colony.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO CANvass in the country on salary. Address X 10, Tribune office, giving age, whether married or single, what business has been in, and who for employed; also, address.

WANTED—A BOY TO TAKE CARE OF A HORSE and do chores around the house. Inquire at KELLEY, MORLEY & CO.'S, Coal Yard, corner Grove and Nineteenth-st., near Eighteenth-st. bridge.

WANTED—EVERY YOUNG MAN OUT OF WORK to call at Room 8, 138 Clark-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR NEW ILLUSTRAted works. MOSES WARREN, 609 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL, SWEDE, NORWEGIAN, OR Welsh, to do general housework. Apply immediately at 432 Fulton-st.

WANTED—SECOND GIRL AT 361 OHIO-ST. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a private family. Apply at 44 South May-st., between Madison and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of seven, where the benefits of a home will be. No Catholic need apply. Apply at 382 West Tyler-st.

WANTED—A NEAT GERMAN WOMAN, 25 years old, for the light work in a gentleman's family, and teach him to read German. P 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 GIRLS; 1 COOK AND 1 DININGroom girl at 115 West Kinzie-st., corner Union.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Must understand cooking, washing, and ironing. Apply at 675 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A TIDY YOUNG GIRL FOR SECOND work in a small family. Apply at 29 Indiana-av., fourth house south of Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 82 South Green-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WASHer, and ironer for private house; South Side; good wages. German, English, or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 180 East Washington-st., basement.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON; in a private family. Apply immediately, at 73 Twenty-fourth-st., near Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—AT ONCE—A GOOD GENERAL SERVant, by a small private family. Wages $4 per week. Call early, at 371 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GIRLS TO DISTRIBUTE CIRCULARS. Call Saturday afternoon, between 4 and 6 o'clock. 492 Wabash-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BINDERY GIRLS, AT BRYANT, WALKER, CRAIG & CO.'S, 230 East Lake-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK IN HAIR STORE. Apply at BROWN'S, 200 West Madison-st., upstairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SATCHEL CONTAINING SURGICAL instruments. A reward will be given, if returned to Dr. E. MARGUERAT, 356 State-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, A JET EAR-HOOP, with a bee in centre. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same with COOK, COBURN & CO., Kendall Building, corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

LOST—A VALISE, CONTAINING A CONSIDERable amount of money; the finder will receive a very liberal reward on returning it to REV. M. OAKLEY, S. J., 413 West Twelfth-st.

LOST—FROM A MOVING WAGON, ON WEST Side, a mattress and two pillows. Reward will be given for return to C. LUNDQUIST, ... Sutterfield-st., South Side.

LOST—A CORAL AND GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTON, on Madison or LaSalle-st. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 111 and 113 Wabash-av. J. T. McAULEY.

STRAYED—NOV. 20, A LIGHT BAY HORSE, about 6 years old, 14 hands high, one fore-leg white near the hoof, one hind-foot a little more white. A liberal reward will be paid for any information at Nos. 62 and 64 West Lake-st., at F. MADLEUER'S.

$5 REWARD—LOST—BETWEEN MONROE AND Madison-sts., on State-st., a pass book for N. Matson & Co. Please deliver to JUERGENS & ANDERSEN, 225 Wabash-av., corner of Jackson-st.

$10 REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN FROM NEW building, No. 80 Langley-st., a lid to carpenters' tool chest of black walnut and pine, handsomely inlaid with different woods. Any person returning same, or giving information in regard to it to JOSEPH DA KOSTA, No. 789 Cottage Grove-av., will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

$100 REWARD — STOLEN FROM CORNER Clark and Madison-sts., a bay mare, and buggy, square box, newly painted black. Mare's two hind legs white, weighs 900 to 1,000 lbs, about 15 hands high. Above reward will be given to any person finding the above, and leaving at southeast corner of Twelfth and Canal-sts. A. CAMPBELL.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—THE STOCK OF A first-class retail country store for sale, with lease to suit purchaser. Direct or apply in person to SCHRAM BROS., 208, 210, and 212 East Van Buren-st.

A LAUNDRY FOR SALE—CHEAP—DOING A first-class business. Apply at 140 West Lake-st., up stairs.

A FLOUR AND FEED STORE FOR SALE—DOING good trade. Apply No. 41 Archer-av.

A CIGAR, STATIONERY, AND FANCY GOODS store for sale, in No. 1 locality; low rent; reasons for selling; will sell cheap. Apply to LARKIN & BENNETT, 75 South Canal, corner Madison-st., Room 5.

A LIQUOR-STORE, SAMPLE-ROOM ATTACHED, now doing a good business, situated on one of the best thoroughfares in the city, for sale. Apply for 5 days corner of LaSalle and Illinois-sts.

BEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED IN CHICAGO. The stock and fixtures of a meat and provision store for sale very cheap. Location good. Rent low. Sickness compels a change. Inquire at 291 West Madison-st.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE—DOING GOOD BUSINESS; small capital required. Address G 75, Tribune office.

PRINTING OFFICE—SMALL JOB AND NEWSpaper office for sale cheap; a good chance for a practical printer with from $500 to $1,000 cash. Address U 78, Tribune office.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 116 East Washington-st., Room ...

$3,000 A YEAR CAN BE MADE BY PURchasing for $1,500 a cigar and stationery store; 2 living rooms and store, $22 a month. 171 East Madison-st., Room 15.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foramon's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 12-HORSE PORTABLE engine, running. GRADLE & STROTZ, 63 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO TRUCK LICENSES, AND BADGes, for half price. Apply at No. 26 West Tyler-st., for six days.

OXEN FOR SALE—THREE YOKES OXEN FOR sale. Apply to C. H. McCORMICK & BRO., North Water-st., east of Rush-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE BRAMHALL MEAT broiler, suitable for restaurant or boarding-house. Apply at 471 Wabash-av., basement.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNITURE, carpets, and household goods, or merchandise of any kind, for cash or on commission, apply to J. H. PIKE & CO., Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, office 25 South Carpenter-st., or salesroom, 751 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY A young man who has had 5 years' experience in lumber business in Chicago. Address S. BAKER, 226 South Water-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG clerk wishes employment. Address RELIABLE, care Letter Carrier No. 21.

SITUATION WANTED—THE ADVERTISER WILL be very grateful to any one who will procure him a situation either in an office or store; he is quick, intelligent, writes a good hand, a thorough business man, or good bookkeeper, and speaks French. Please address N 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk or bookkeeper; has had 3 years' experience; is good penman; quick at figures; can give good references; salary moderate. D 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper and correspondent. Speaks English, German, French, Spanish, and Dutch fluently. Is a good bank-clerk. Best city references. Address F 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR accountant in some wholesale house. Can furnish good reference. Address K 33, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT FURnace builder, (a bricklayer,) would contract (if preferable) to set boilers, ovens, heaters, etc. I have 20 years experience; reference, my work when finished. Address A 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO learn turning and scroll-sawing; has worked at carpenter trade. Address F 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL ENgineer, who understands machinery and heating apparatus; unexceptional references. Address J. C., care Carrier No. 24.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BREWERS—AN ENGlish brewer, first-class in stock ales, porter, etc. Address J. H. WEBBER, 36 Hubbard-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF cracker-bakery. Best reference given. Address B, 324 Fulton-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE—Woman to cook; man is coachman and gardener; city reference. Address O 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family. Understands the care of horses and carriages, and driving. Is willing. Best of city references. Address N 79, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO JOURNALISTS—AN acceptable writer, with references, who has acted as mail clerk, bookkeeper, collector, canvasser, correspondent, and proof-reader, desires a position in connection with the press. Address WM. TEMPLE, care "Leader" office, Cleveland, O.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER IN WHOLEsale grocery store, by a man well posted in the business. Apply 186 South Union-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 547 South Jefferson-st., up stairs.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS seamstress in a private family, would also assist in housework. Apply to P. MARTIN, 324 North Carpenter-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG man as bartender. Speaks English and German. Apply at Tivoli saloon, corner of Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AND healthy Swedish woman as wet nurse. Apply at 228 North State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—597 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BEAUtiful 8-room house, 50 feet of ground, $67 per month. Drexel Boulevard—Nice brick house, thoroughly seasoned, never occupied, 14 rooms, bath, and water closet. CHASE & ABELL, 226 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MARBLE HOUSES, WAbash, Prairie, Michigan-avs. Brick house at Highwood; or for sale on easy terms. S. MEARS, 659 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES AT HYDE PARK, AND one at Oakland. ULICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NEW COTTAGE, WITH WATER, AT $15 per month. 866 Third-st., near Robey.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THE FURNISHED cottage 1104 Indiana-av., on 6 years leased ground; $1,800 for house and furniture; terms to suit. M. C. BALDWIN, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 10 COTTAGE Place; house of 9 rooms, water, gas, furnace, and barn; $65 per month; one block from either steam or horse cars.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, TEN rooms, barn, and large lot, on Twenty-second-st., east of Indiana-av. Inquire of J. T. ALLEN, No. 105 Twenty-second-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 879 CLYBOURN-AV., contains 6 rooms and two pantries. By CHARLES HAUSSNER, 873 Clybourn-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 459 WEST LAKE-ST., SIX rooms and summer kitchen. Rent, $40. Apply at 29 North Ada-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE CONTAINING 12 ROOMS, water and gas, with barn. Inquire of GEO. S. MIDDLETON, Chicago Post Office.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, HOUSE 971 Wabash-av., for business purposes. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, IN FIRST-class order, modern improvements, and furniture for sale. Only those wishing to buy the furniture need apply. Apply at 207 Twenty-fifth-st., between State and Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, DOUBLE PARlors, bedroom, pantry, and clothes-closet, with water in house, two doors from Van Buren-st. cars. Apply on premises, 193 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICE FRONT ROOMS, WITH carpets. Also, 3 other rooms on same floor; will be rented separate or together. Only respectable parties, without children, need apply at 304 Fulton-st., near May-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, adapted for two or four gentlemen. House, modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE and small, single or en suite. Water, gas, and all conveniences on same floor. Apply at 541 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, PANTRY AND CLOSETS, lake water; also cistern water, convenient to street-cars. West Side. Inquire of J. W. APLEYARD, 27 Randolph-st., basement.

TO RENT—ROOMS—AT 1225 INDIANA-AV. APPLY on Monday, Dec. 2.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, WITH water, also front rooms, closets, gas; 2 single rooms for gentlemen. 121 Walnut-st., one block from street car.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, single or en suite; also, handsome double parlor in a new stone front house, with all modern improvements. Terms low to the right parties. Street cars pass the door. Apply at 591 West VanBuren-st., second house west of Ashland-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR lodging, and two or more for light housekeeping to couple without children. At 231 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month, at the Lawrence European Hotel, 181 and 183 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED, WARM ROOMS, AT 274 West Harrison-st., near Halsted-st.

TO RENT 3 NICE ROOMS AT 1241 INDIANA-AV.; also a nice barn for carriages and 2 horses.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—SUITE OF FOUR VERY PLEASANT rooms, second floor, 236 Wabash-av.; will make two fine offices, with separate entrances from hall, or can be used together.
Will sell curtains, gas fixtures, stove, and two nearly new safes, and remove to office in Honore Block, with vaults. CHASE & ABELL, 236 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, WITH FINE carpets, suitable for dressmaking, or other light business. Apply at 337 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FINE DESK ROOMS IN the "Freie Presse," No. 185 East Washington-st. Cheap rent. Gas and heat furnished.

TO RENT—TWO NICE DESK-ROOMS, IN THE offices of the "Freie Presse," 185 East Washington-st., one block west of Chamber of Commerce; gas and heat furnished; rent cheap.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, IN A DESIRABLE AND well-furnished front office. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Room 10, Otis Block.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE 105 Twenty-second-st., with dwelling above. M. L. PEARCE, 374 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT OFFICE ROOM ON FIRST floor; all kept in order; cheap. Inquire 804 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY young man requires a warm, comfortable single bedroom, near Market and Washington-sts. Address HARRY GOULDSTONE, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms, on first floor, suitable for a physician's office; also an unfurnished room in same building. Address N. V. WRIGHT, Humboldt House, 169 North Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOYS' CLOTHING—1,600 SUITS STYLISH, AND all wool, at $3 to $8 each. The Winfield Manufacturing Co., 136 West Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 584 State-st.

WANTED—5 GOOD MEN TO SELL GOODS IN the country. Call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate. Pays big.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN SOME ESTABlished business; can put in $2,000 cash, and personal attention. Good references given and required. Address H, Otis Block, Room 26.

WANTED—GOODS TO SELL ON COMMISSION by a man now travelling through part of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. Would prefer goods that samples would be light. Address N 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—SIX OR EIGHT YOKES OF HEAVY oxen, suitable for work in the pineries. W. LUDINGTON & CO., 243 South Water-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED house, of undoubted standing; man with a capital of $20,000 or $30,000, in a genteel and respectable business which bears the utmost scrutiny. For particulars address H 38, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$500 IN A STRAIGHT, LEgitimate, and established cash business; stock invoices $1,000. No bonus asked; will pay you $200 monthly. 118 East Washington-st., Room 21.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250, TO TAKE HALF interest in a board and sale stable on South Side; very best location; business secured. Apply to LARKIN & BENNETT, 75 South Canal-st., corner Madison.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF INTEREST in dining and lodging rooms, which are paying handsomely. Cash dividends daily. 21 West Adams-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,421.

HORACE GREELEY DEAD.

[Continued from the First Page.]

Mr. Greeley is to be abandoned by the family, and that the property will be auctioned to-morrow.

The *Tribune* furnishes the following account of the illness and last hours of Mr. Greeley, so far as known to any of his associates:

"Mr. Greeley was in almost as good health as usual when, on the day after election, he wrote a card announcing his resumption of the editorial charge of the *Tribune*. His sleeplessness was known to have become greatly worse, but for years he had suffered more or less from some difficulty, and as now clear a sufficient allowance had not been made for the intense strain upon him throughout the summer, especially during the last month of his wife's illness, but it soon become evident that his strength was unequal to the hard task to which he set himself. He wrote only three or four careful articles, no one of them half a column in length. The most notable, perhaps, was that entitled "Conclusions," wherein he summed up his views of the canvass. In all he wrote less than three and a half columns after his return, contributing to only four issues of the paper. Two or three times he handed his assistant short articles saying, There is an idea worth using, but I haven't felt able to work it out properly. You had better put it in shape. At last, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., he abandoned the effort to visit the office, and sent for the family physician of Mr. A. J. Johnson, the friend with whom he was a guest, in whose house his wife had died. Every effort was made to induce sleep, but he grew steadily worse until it become evident that his case was critical. Dr. George C. Choate and others were called in consultation, and finally it was decided to take him to Dr. Choate's residence, two or three miles distant from Mr. Greeley's own country house at Chappaqua. Here he received unremitting attention from Dr. Choate, and here Drs. Brown and Sequard and others, were called in consultation. The insomnia had developed into inflammation of the brain, and under this the venerated patient rapidly sank. At times he was delirious; at other times as clear-headed as ever. He lost flesh and strength with startling rapidity, and in a few days the possibility of his speedy death forced itself into unwilling recognition. It was not, however, until Thursday that his associates and family brought themselves to admit it, and even they still clung to his faith in the vigor of his constitution. On Wednesday night he failed very rapidly. Thursday afternoon and evening he seemed somewhat easier. During the night He slept very uneasy, muttering occasionally, and frequently raising his right hand. Towards morning he was more unquiet, and between 8 and 9 fell into a nearly unconscious condition, which continued, with some intervals, through the day. He made occasional exclamations, but many of them, in consequence of his extreme weakness and apparent inability to finish what he began, were unintelligible.

About noon, however, he said, quite distinctly, and with some force, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." During the day he recognized various people, his daughter many times, the members of his household at Chappaqua, Mr. Jno. R. Stuart, and Mr. Reid. On the whole, he suffered little; seemed to have no more than the ordinary restlessness which accompanies the last stage of the disease. During the day his extremities were cold, and there was no pulse at the wrist. The action of the heart was very intermittent and constantly diminishing in force. He had not asked for water or been willing to drink since his stay at Dr. Choate's, but, during Friday, he asked for it frequently, and up to within half an hour of the end he manifested in various ways his consciousness of what was going on around him, and even answered in monosyllables, and intelligently, questions addressed to him.

About half-past 3 he said, very distinctly, "It is done," and, beyond the briefest answers to questions, this was his last utterance. His youngest daughter, Miss Gabrielle, was with him through Thursday evening. Throughout Friday the elder daughter, Miss Ida, was in constant attendance, as she had been during the whole of his illness and of Mrs. Greeley's before him. The other members of his Chappaqua household were present, with Mr. and Mrs. John R. Stuart and a few other friends. Nothing that science or affection could suggest was wanting to ease the last hours. The wintry night had fairly set in when the inevitable hour came. Without, the sleighs were running to and fro, bearing to Chappaqua, the nearest telegraph station, the latest bulletins which the thousands of anxious hearts in the great city near by kept demanding. Within, the daughter and a few others stood near the dying man, who remained conscious, and seemingly rational and free from pain, though now too weak to speak. In an adjoining room sat one or two more friends and the physician. At ten minutes before 7 o'clock they drew back in reverent stillness from the bedside. The great Editor was gone in peace after so many struggles and after so much obloquy.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY.

IN WASHINGTON.

Frequent inquiries were made to-day by all classes, in regard to Horace Greeley's health, and much sympathy was expressed in his behalf. A report of his death being in circulation early this evening, and having reached the President, he and his family, as a token of respect, did not attend the reception of the Diplomatic Corps, given by the Secretary of State, and to which he was invited, but sent a note explaining the cause of their absence.

IN NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 29.—The *Tribune* to-morrow says: The melancholy announcement of the death of the editor and founder of the *Tribune*, though for a few days it has been expected by his family and intimate friends, falls upon us with all the shock of a sudden calamity. He had reached indeed a high old age, but time had not laid its withering touch on him. His splendid constitution easily bore the strain of enormous labor. His mind was as fresh, and strong, and suggestive as in the prime of life. His generous impulses were unchilled by disheartening experience. Through the trying campaign which has just closed, his physical vigor, his tact, his intellectual activity surprised even those who knew him best, and seemed to promise many years of usefulness. It is certain that no history of the most critical period of our national life can ever be written in which Horace Greeley shall not be a conspicuous figure; but the noblest career, in his eyes, was that which is given up to others' wants. The successful life was that which is worn out in conflict with wrong and woe. The only ambition worth following was the ambition to alleviate human misery, and leave the world a little better than he found it. That he had done this, was the consolation which brightened his last days and assured him he had not lived in vain. It is not for us, in the first hour of our loss, to paint his character or catalogue his virtues. Although for several months we have missed the inspiration of his presence, and guidance of his wise counsel, his spirit has never ceased to animate those chosen to continue his work, and the close bond of sympathy between the chief and his assistants has never been broken. We leave his praises to the poor whom he succored, to the lowly whom he lifted up, to the slave whose back he saved from the lash, to the oppressed, whose wrongs he made his own.

The New York *Herald*, in its editorial to-morrow, speaking of Horace Greeley, says: "From day to day, for a week past, news of Mr. Greeley's severe mental and physical prostration have left this community and the country not wholly unprepared for his dissolution, and yet we may say of him as the expiring Chief Red Jacket said himself that the news of his death will come upon his people like the sound of the fall of a great pine in the still ness of the woods. He has in a mistaken aspiration for a higher field of usefulness and power, and glory, fallen a sacrifice to his political ambition. He had failed to appreciate the commanding position he had secured as the leading American journalist, and leaving it to pursue the *ignis fatuus* of the Presidency, he derived sustenance from the shadow of a great distinction. Greeley's industrious and useful career are full of encouragements to young men, who, without the capital and influence of powerful friends, have the battle of life before them. He leaves an honest name behind him, and the high reward of an encouraging example as an American journalist and self-made man. The *Times* to-morrow in an editorial on Mr. Greeley's death says: "Mr. Greeley's loss in journalism is one which cannot be replaced. The incidents of his last sickness were peculiarly distressing, and from all we can learn his reverses during the late campaign cannot alone account for them. Had he been successful, the probabilities are that he would not have lived, so overtaxed was his strength, and so utterly broken down seems to have been his constitution. The labor and excitement of the canvass were more than his body or mind could bear. We shall not attempt at this moment to do justice to Mr. Greeley as a journalist and public man. His life is part of the history of the country during the last thirty years, and the time has not yet come when it can be impartially considered. It is certain that Mr. Greeley's name will always be honored in connection with the anti-slavery struggle and with many important measures which he fought for with remarkable vigor, simply because he believed they were right. Into these subjects we will not now enter, for the country is scarcely rid of the din and turmoil of a memorable and an unhappy past. Historians will do justice to Mr. Greeley, and in the meanwhile his countrymen will be strangely forgetful if they fail to pay the due tribute to his memory. He has been before them for almost a generation, and he has had their confidence in many trying periods of our history. Let us now remember only his virtues and his genius.

New York, Nov. 29.—The feeling in this city, in all quarters, is one of profound sorrow, at the death of Greeley, which is universally regretted in the light of a national calamity.

POLITICAL.

A SHARP TRICK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The Manassas, Va., papers are authority for the statement that it having been pretty generally known that large numbers of the Democrats in Stafford County would not turn out on the day of election, owing to their aversion to vote for Greeley, the leaders fell on a novel plan to entice them to the polls. The people being bitterly opposed to the taxing of their dogs for public school purposes, ballots were preferred, and the people were invited to go to the polls, and cast their votes against the obnoxious Dog law. The result was that every mother's son of them turned out, and not only voted in almost solid phalanx agaist the Dog tax, but gave Greeley a vote of over 700 to Grant's 200 and odd.

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATIVE DIFFICULTY.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 29.—Governor Lewis sent a communication to the bolters, to-day, promising co-operation with them in legislation.

Governor Lindsay, before retiring, sent his message to the regularly constituted Senate and House in session at the Capitol. It thus turns out that both bodies have received Gubernatorial recognition. The bolters were without quorum in either House, but by admitting Baker as Senator from Morgan County, Chisholm as Senator from Limestone County, Derenas as Senator from Marengo County, and Miller as Senator from Bulkler and Conecut Counties, none of whom held certificates or other credentials, they made up the necessary quorum. Three of these had never filed a notice of contest on the Senators holding certificates, nor did any one have official knowledge of this claim to seats as Senators until they appeared and were sworn in. Among the bolters at the United States Court room the same rule prevailed in getting up a quorum in their house, representative men enough having been admitted without credentials to do so. This action of Governor Lewis is severely criticised by the people, who say that he has assumed to create a Legislature where, for want of a quorum, none existed before. Much excitement exists, but the Legislature at the Capitol, having in both branches been called to order by the officers, and means provided by the Constitution of the State, and being composed of the only men holding regular certificates of election officially recognized by Governor Lindsay, who was Governor of Alabama when the Legislature assembled, and who sent his message to and approved the bills passed by them, are determined to hold their organization, relying on the regularity and legality of their course and the sense of justice of the Federal Government.

NEW ORLEANS POLITICS.

New Orleans, Nov. 29.—The Kellogg-Warmoth chancery injunction case was continued until Monday on account of the illness of one of the counsel of defence.

The newly elected Mayor, Wiltz and Administrators Brewster, Fitzsnider, Sturkin and Turnbull took possession of their respective offices in the City Hall to-day, their predecessors having been enjoined by the Eighth District Court from interfering with them. The old officers objected to surrendering unless their successors were commissioned by the Governor. The only evidences of their election presented were notes from B. W. Blanchard, State Register of Voters, showing the number of votes cast for each candidate.

The first meeting of the new City Council takes place to-morrow.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Boston, Oct. 29.—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, to-day, an act was reported authorizing the State Board of Health to take measures to prevent the spread of small-pox.

In the State Senate, to-day, the General Insurance bill was ordered engrossed with a few slight amendments. It has yet to go to the House of Representatives, where there will doubtless be much opposition to several of its provisions. An amendment was also adopted to the bill in relation to the dividends of joint stock insurance companies, which provides that not more than 5 per cent per annum shall be paid as a dividend on increased capital, after dividends of 6 per cent semi-annually on the original capital. This bill has also to go to the House of Representatives for its action.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE—AN INTERESTING CASE.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The examination of Susan B. Anthony and fourteen other females charged with voting contrary to law, was commenced this morning before United States Commissioner Storrs. Mr. Pound appeared for the Government, and Judge Selden and Mr. Van Voorhees for the defendants. The Inspectors and other officers connected with the election were sworn as to what transpired. The defendants admitted the facts to be as alleged, and put in the plea that they had a right to vote under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

New York, Nov. 29.—A Raleigh (N. Y.) special says that the Legislature still remains at a deadlock on the question of the election of a United States Senator. Pool, Merrimon, and Vance are the present candidates, but a fourth candidate is expected in the person of D. M. Barringer, Republican.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 29.—The Senatorial question remains about the same, with no prospect yet of its settlement. The fourth ballot, to-day, stood: Vance, 74; Pool, 71; Merrimon, 22.

THE BOSTON MAYORALTY.

Boston, Nov. 29.—Mayor Gaston has accepted the Democratic nomination for re-election.

NEW YORK

Criminal Trials—Cuban Sympathizers—The Washburne Reception—Suits Settled—The "Jackson Hollow" Case Decided—Arrest of Policy Dealers.

New York, Nov. 29.—It is understood that Judge Brady will hold the December term of the Criminal Court, and sit through until all the great criminals are disposed of.

Last evening an enthusiastic meeting, attended by Cubans and their sympathizers, was held at the Cooper Institute, in commemoration of the anniversary of the execution of the eight Havana students. Resolutions of a general Cuban patriotic character were adopted.

Judge Fancher will hear the argument of Counsel, to-morrow, for a stay of proceedings in the case of Henry Rogers, sentenced to be hanged on Friday next for the murder of officer Donohue, of Brooklyn.

Dennis Noonan, whose extradition is sought by the British Consul, was denied discharge to-day or release on bail.

William L. Evarts will preside at the reception to Minister Washburne, by the Union League Club on Wednesday next.

Weld & Co., sugar importers, to-day, settled a suit against them in the United States Court by paying $120,000. The same firm settled similar suits against them in Boston a few days ago, by paying $400,000.

Application to the United States authorities to reduce the bail of. Woodhull and Claflin was refused to-day.

The indisposition of Mr. Froude prevented his reception to-night by the Faust Club of Brooklyn.

The twenty years' litigation for the possession of Jackson Hollow, the famous squatter locality of Brooklyn, is ended by the decision of the Court of Appeals in favor of the purchasers under the execution sales and against the survivors of the Jackson family. The property, valued at $300,000, was purchased for $3,000.

The general term of the City Court of Brooklyn has affirmed a verdict of $15,000 damages in the case of breach of promise brought by Roxcellena Homan against Alexander Earle. The case now goes to the Court of Appeals.

Eaton, who was attacked by robbers in Broadway, died this morning. His assailants have been incarcerated for murder.

The trial of Robert James Dillon, this morning, was attended by a number of distinguished citizens.

The police, to-day, arrested about thirty lottery and policy swindle.

WASHINGTON.

Reports of the Head and Various Departments of the Army.

Judge Richardson Again Mentioned as Temporary Successor to Boutwell.

Bookkeeping in the Treasury—A Century's Figures to Strike a Balance.

A Peculiar Claim for Congressional Aid.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 29.—Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has informed Commissioner Douglass that his bill for the reduction of officers employed in the collection of Internal Revenue shall receive the immediate attention of his Committee as soon as Congress assembles.

Senator Sherman, of the Senate Finance Committee, who at first did not like some portions of the bill, now informs the Commissioner that he will give it his influential support.

RESIGNED.

It was stated at the White House, to-day, that Horace Porter would shortly tender his resignation as Private Secretary to the President, for the purpose of accepting the Vice Presidency of the Pullman Palace Car Company, with his headquarters at New York. General Porter, also, will resign the commission which he holds as Major of Engineers in the army.

It is announced in the same quarter that General Babcock will assume the confidential relation to the President which General Porter abdicates, and that the second term will be distinguished by only one Private Secretary.

PECULIAR CLAIMS.

A determined effort will be made this winter to induce Congress to pay that peculiar class of claims which seek to reimburse municipal corporations for expenses incurred in providing for their own defence during the rebellion. Three of these cases in point concern the Cities of Hagerstown and Frederick, Md., and York, Pa. These Cities paid, in the aggregate, a ransom of $630,000 to the Confederate army for their protection, during the rebel excursions into these States, and it is held that these are debts which the Government is bound, in equity and justice, to pay. It is claimed that these cases belong to that same class, so far as principle is concerned, which the Government has already recognized the justice of, such as the reimbursing of States on account of moneys expended in organizing and equiping troops.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Boutwell will leave for Boston on Monday next to look after the Senatorial contest now pending in Massachusetts.

Senator Wilson arrived here to-day. He states that he will not resign his seat in the Senate, but will allow his term to expire on the 4th of March next. The Senator thinks that Boutwell's chances for the succession are by far the best, but that Dawes is a most formidable candidate.

JUDGE RICHARDSON AGAIN.

The latest phase of the question of a successor to Boutwell is that the latter will resign when he finds his chances for the Senate assured, and that Judge Richardson will be appointed to serve in the interim until the 4th of March next.

A TOBACCO CLAIM.

It is said that Mr. Valentine O'Brien O'Connor, Deputy Lieutenant of the City of Dublin, has a claim of $300,000 against the United States, under the Treaty of Washington, that amount being the value with interest of a quantity of tobacco owned by O'Connor, which was destroyed by the Federal troops in Richmond over seven years ago.

TO BE HUNG.

Two murderers are under sentence of death here, and a third was sentenced to-day. One has already been hung this month, and a second execution this week was only prevented by the interposition of the Presidential reprieve, giving the condemned man one more week of life. Seven murderers are now in jail awaiting trial. Such is the tragic record the criminal calendar presents in this city. In every case the responsibility for crime is traced directly to intoxicating liquors.

EXTRAVAGANT PRINTING.

As an evidence of the extravagance and recklessness with which Congress orders printing to be done, it is ascertained that the cost of printing authorized by the two Houses, irrespective of the immense amount done for the departments during the past year, was more than $800,000, or an increase from the previous year of 25 per cent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The three Commissioners to examine the Northern Pacific Railroad will meet at the Interior Department on Monday to agree on a report. A. C. Sands and S. H. Kouffmann are already here, and Mr. Underwood is expected to-morrow. Thus far each member is ignorant of the opinion of the other, no consultation having been held by them. The delay in making the report is attributable to the non-arrival of a mass of profile charts, etc.

BOOKKEEPING IN THE TREASURY.

The forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows a difference of $116,105,081 between the actual outstanding public debt and the debt as indicated by a comparison of the receipts and expenditures. It is asserted, however, that there are no actual arrears; the apparent arrear resulting from the system of bookkeeping in use in the Department. The only way to make the matter intelligible is by a statement of the actual issues and redemptions. In the forthcoming report the differences are all pointed out with the exception of one of $942,433. This great reduction of the apparent discrepancy was something that nobody in the Department thought could be effected. The Department is now engaged in an investigation touching the remaining $942,433; but as the figures extend back to the Revolutionary debt, two years more will be required to balance the account. The forthcoming report will contain the only correct report of the public debt ever issued.

[To the Associated Press.]

ARMY DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The Quartermaster General's report states that the expenditures of the Department for the year ending 30th June last, were $12,517,621. The examination and settlement of the accounts of the war have been completed, and all accounts prior to 1871 examined and transmitted to the Treasury; $1,843,831 have been deposited in the Treasury for clothing and equipments sold during the year, but it is not available for current use. The total cost of transportation has been four millions, including $800,000 over the Pacific Railroads; $370,000 have been collected from indebted railroads, leaving $4,364,000 still due. Ninety-five new buildings have been erected at military posts, at a cost of $240,853. There have been allowed $367,108 for claims for Quartermaster's stores taken during the war, while claims for $396,101 were rejected. The claims still on file amount to $6,857,000, a large portion probably unjust.

The 74 National Cemeteries now contain the remains of 317,962 persons.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S REPORT

urges the adoption of a code providing specific penalties for well-defined offences, which would relieve the present inequality of sentences. He also recommends the erection of prisons at a small cost in different parts of the country, where army prisoners can be placed under military restraint instead of, as now, being confined in State Penitentiaries.

THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE REPORT

says the operations of the Arsenals are confined to ordinary duties by limited appropriations. A few thousand arms were completed at the Springfield Armory, but the work is not finished, as the current appropriation is limited to a system of breech-loaders, to be selected by the Board of Officers, yet in session. The arming and equipment of the militia is again recommended. The procurement of heavy ordnance, authorized at the last session of Congress, will probably consume the whole of next year. Nearly 800 cast-iron smooth-bore guns and 300 mortars are still needed for the forts. The sale of such arsenals east of the Mississippi River, as can be spared, should be made, and the proceeds applied to establishing a large arsenal on the Atlantic coast, and the erection of depots for the storage of powder and nitre belonging to the Department. The purchasers of Harper's Ferry property having failed to liquidate any part of the indebtedness, have been sued. Some plan for settling the long disputed claim of royalty on the guns altered at Springfield is desirable, and would relieve the Department from much embarrassment.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

recommends the use of better material for the clothing for enlisted men, and the selection of an officer of rank for the permanent direction and control of the fabricating establishment. The continued improvement in the discipline, efficiency, and moral tone of the troops is noted, and also the more careful regard for the economical administration of public property.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPORT

shows that the actual force of enlisted men in the army is 29,336; of commissioned officers, 2,104. He submits, with this report, those of all officers commanding military department divisions, which he states are so full that they leave him only to submit them with his approval.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Versailles, Nov. 29.—Evening.—After a long and excited debate, this afternoon, the Assembly, by a vote of 370 yeas to 334 nays, approved the resolution proposed by Minister Dufaure.

Before the close of the debate, President Thiers eloquently addressed the House for an hour and a half. He acknowledged the Assembly's sovereign constituent power, condemned the socialist doctrines, and impressively affirmed his belief in God. He declared that he remained faithful to the pact of Bordeaux, and claimed that he belonged to no party. He admitted that he was personally in favor of a constitutional monarchy, but added: "The monarchy is impossible. We have a Republic. Let us make it conservative." He denied any share in the political opinions of the "Left," and closed with the declaration that the duty of the Government was firmness, moderation, and impartiality towards all parties.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Nov. 29.—An excitement has been created by the announcement, in the *Epoca*, that France contemplated placing an army of observation on the Spanish frontier, and that troops are already arriving on the border. The statement, however, has since proved unfounded.

The King is fast recovering.

The Government has received information that the insurrectionary movement in the Province of Malaga has been suppressed.

A band of Republicans has appeared near Bilboa.

The lower branch of the Cortes has adopted the first section of the Clergy budget, by a vote of 104 against 44.

MEXICO.

Matamoras, Nov. 19.—A few days ago, a soldier of the garrison, named Mier, in an altercation shot and killed a citizen and wounded a child. The friends of the deceased demanded of the civil authorities the arrest of the soldier, but they declined, stating application should be made to the military. The latter refusing, the citizens organized and attacked the barracks. Twelve were killed and wounded on both sides.

The Mexican Commission plan of investigation seems to show that the cattle stolen from the Texans were returned to the owners by the town authorities, rather to disprove the alleged depredations.

The Government order abolishing the import duty of half a cent per pound is confirmed. In lieu of that the Government has fixed a duty of 5 per cent on all goods imported into the *Zona Libre*.

The merchants held a meeting and resolved to petition the Government to abolish the duty on calico, which formerly paid 60 cents a bale, now pays $5.

FATAL EXPLOSIONS.

Four Men Killed at Milwaukee, and Two in a Rolling Mill at Springfield, Ill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 29.—The excitement occasioned by the terrible explosion which occurred at the Springfield Rolling Mills, about two miles north of this city, at 4 a. m. to-day, has so far subsided as to enable your correspondent to get the following reliable facts: At the hour mentioned, and while 300 men were at work in the building, the crash came, and as soon as an investigation could be made, it was ascertained that two of the battery of four boilers, which were twenty-eight feet long and forty-two inches in diameter, had exploded, and torn to wreck the engine house, the falling timber of which had instantly killed Thomas Robertson, the water tender. I. C. Miller, the fireman, was scalded in a frightful manner, and there is little prospect of his recovery. If he should recover, he would undoubtedly be forever blind. John Hahn, the engineer, received a compound fracture of the left arm, at the elbow, and will, it is thought, lose his arm. Peter Zeifest was severely injured in the spine, and suffered a dislocation of the left ankle. Others received trifling bruises, none of whom being sufficiently hurt to need medical attention.

The cause of the terrible accident is a mystery, but various theories are advanced with some show of plausibility. It is said that the boilers were red-hot at the time the explosion took place, and for this reason it is urged that it was from a lack of water in them. The fireman, on returning to consciousness, supported this view. There are other persons who claim to have read an article in the *Scientific American*, as early as last August, in which the writer predicted that these same boilers would explode, for the reason that the safety-valves were not large enough for the capacity of the boilers.

The families of the dead and wounded men receive the profound sympathy of the people here, and the officers of the rolling mill have done everything in their power to relieve their suffering. The loss to the Company will not reach $2,000, and the mill will be in operation again in a few days.

The shock occasioned by the explosion of the boiler was visibly felt by a number of people in the city.

A Coroner's inquest was held on the body of Robertson this afternoon, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. Robertson leaves a wife and two children in dependent circumstances.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 29.—Cumming's dualine manufactory, three or four miles from this city, exploded yesterday afternoon, killing four persons and badly wounding a fifth. The names of the killed were: The proprietor, Cummings, John Schmendeck and his son, and an unknown man. The cause of the explosion is not known, except that the article manufactured is more explosive than nitro-glycerine.

The Coroner's jury has been in session all the afternoon, taking testimony in the dualine or Horsely Blasting Powder Manufactory explosion, but have not yet given their verdict. As all the inmates were killed it will probably never be known how the accident occurred, but the highly combustible character of the article manufactured is sufficient cause for an explosion on the slightest provocation. The bodies were thrown long distances, and present the sickening appearance of being terribly mangled. Frank Pentley is the name of the fourth victim.

MULCTED.

A Woman Recovers Twenty-five Hundred Dollars from the Saloon Keeper Who Sold Liquor to Her Husband.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 29.—An important liquor case was decided in the District Court of this county, under a law passed in 1868, and acts amendatory, the act by which the wife of a man injured by using intoxicating liquors was empowered to sue the vender of the spirits and recover from him damages, both actual and exemplary. The suit was brought by Mrs. A. Priestly against Joseph Hierb, of this city, for damages in suit of $5,000 for selling intoxicating liquors to plaintiff's husband. The case is the first decided under the law. It was on trial four days, and was argued by able counsel on both sides. The jury awarded the plaintiff $2,500.

The Horse Disease.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Princeton, Ill., Nov. 29.—The epizootic in this section is still spreading. The horses that were at first attacked are, however, slowly recovering, and the omnibuses which were taken off a few days are again making their usual trips.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 29.—The epizootic has affected nearly all our horses now, and there are very few on the streets. Ox teams, hand-carts, and light wagons propelled by men, furnish the means of delivering goods.

Memphis, Nov. 29.—The epizootic is decreasing. Large numbers of oxen are coming in daily to take the place of sick horses and mules.

New Orleans, Nov. 29.—The epizootic continues. The cars on all the lines south of Canal street are discontinued except the Carondelet street line. The others decreased the usual number of trips. The cotton presses have made arrangements to move cotton by rail and steamers. It is hoped this means will prevent any serious impediment to commerce on account of the epizootic. Few fatal cases are reported.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 29.—The horse epidemic has finally reached this place, and the *Review* to-night reports 300 horses as affected. The Main, Adams, and Washington street horse cars have stopped, and all the livery stables have closed. The first team of oxen appeared on Main street this noon. Coal has gone up 15 per cent, and travel is about suspended. Unless the disease abates soon the railroads will refuse to bring more grain into the city.

DesMoines, Nov. 29.—The horse disease is spreading here. The transfer companies are using oxen. The express companies deliver goods on hand-carts. The disease will cause great suffering here, it is feared, as the weather is very cold, and there is but little coal in the coal yards.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Stock, Gold, Bond, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Nov. 29.—Speculation in the stock market to-day was attended with considerable interest. The volume of busines was quite important, and fluctuations more than usually attractive. The Northwestern shares were positively neglected, while the so-called Vanderbilt specialties, Lake Shore, New York Central, and Union Pacific, loomed into prominence, and during the greater portion of the day controlled speculation in the general list. The easier feeling in money for the moment and the more cheerful condition of affairs at London and on the Continent, combined with the manipulations of the above mentioned clique, occasioned an advance in the opening prices of ⅛ to 1 per cent, as compared with Wednesday evening's latest official figures. A brief reaction was succeeded in the afternoon by a rally in the entire list, headed by Lake Shore, Union Pacific, and New York Central. Pacific Mail continued unexceptionally weak. The market was firm at the close, though yielding a fraction. The speculative light fancies were quiet.

GOLD,

at the opening, was quoted at 112¾, but, as exchange weakened, gradually declined to 112⅝; stiffening up to 112¾, as the reserve movement in sterling took place. The market was very quiet and dull, with sales chiefly for mercantile account.

MONEY

was uniform and without new feature. Most of the loans early in the day were at 7 per cent, a few transactions being made at 7 gold, but at the close the supply was abundant at 5 and 6. The tone of the market for mercantile papers is improving, and there is more inquiry for prime names, without as yet, however, any quotable change in rates, the best paper still selling at 12 per cent, with very few exceptions.

GOVERNMENTS.

The favorable foreign advices stimulated the upward movement in Government bonds, which advanced from ⅛ to ¼.

PRODUCE.

Flour opened quiet and firm and closed better for low grades, and stronger for high grades, with only a moderate business in the latter. Wheat closes quiet. Prices favor the buyer on spring, but most holders decline to yield. Winter is held higher and offered less freely. Pork is quiet and almost nominal. Cut meats are in demand, and sales were made of 2,000 pickled hams, 15 lbs, at 10⅝c; 6 hhds pickled shoulders at 4¾c; 8,000 lbs pickled bellies, 12 lbs, at 7⅛c; and 100 boxes salted shoulders, here for December, at 7⅛c. Lard lower; sales 1,250 tcs Western at 8⅛c for December and January.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Points.

War Department, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce, Washington, D. C., Nov. 29.—Probabilities—For the Northwest, and thence to Missouri, Tennessee, northwesterly wind, high pressure, low temperatures, and clear weather. For the entire lake region, southwesterly to northwesterly winds, occasional snow, low temperatures, and clearing weather, extending to the Upper Ohio Valley and Western Pennsylvania. For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, clear and very cold weather, with high pressures and fresh northerly winds. In the Middle and Eastern States generally increasing pressures, decreasing temperatures, northerly to westerly winds, and clearing weather, with light snow in latter.

Warning signals continue at Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Portland, New London, New York, and Cape May, and are ordered for Baltimore, Norfolk, and Wilmington.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Weather clear and cold.

The weather is unprecedentedly cold for the season, the temperature this morning being in the neighborhood of zero. To-day has been very cold and persons are predicting that thirty-six hours of such weather will close the river. The canal is already closed.

New York, Nov. 29.—Weather cold and clear; thermometer 19.

New York, Nov. 29.—A heavy northeasterly snow-storm commenced this morning. The snow had fallen to the depth of an inch and a half at 9 o'clock, and it is still snowing.

Toledo, O., Nov. 29.—The weather is very cold, and this harbor is closed by ice. Three propellers and several sail-vessels are frozen in near Turtle Island, Maumee Bay.

Dubuque, Nov. 29.—To-day is the coldest of the season.

Peoria, Nov. 29.—It is very cold to-day.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 29.—There has been a fierce wind here for the last twenty-four hours, making it very unpleasant to be out, and the mercury was below zero this morning.

Boston, Nov. 29.—Snow is falling in various points north and east.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 29.—Snow fell here this morning.

Ice in the Des Moines River is thirteen inches thick. Ice dealers have commenced storing.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 29.—Last night was the coldest of the season. At sunrise, this morning, the mercury stood at two degrees below zero.

OBJECTS OF CHARITY.

John Wall, residing at the corner of Oneida and Laurel streets, reported to Sergeant Hood, yesterday morning, that the dead body of his daughter, aged 10 years, was lying under a barn at the corner of Oneida and Auburn streets, and that he was unable to get it out without assistance. Two officers were detailed to aid him. They found that the little girl was not dead, but was suffering terribly from cold and starvation. The rickety shanty in which her father lived was so full of cracks and chinks, through which the snow and wind entered, that she was compelled to leave it and take shelter in the barn. The officers procured some food for the famished child, built a fire for her to warm herself by, and then advised the wretched father to get some employment, and save himself from the Bridewell, and his children from the Poor House.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of John Halloran, who was run over and killed at the Stock Yards, on Wednesday, by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis train. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased resided at No. 234 Deshall street, where he leaves a wife and three children.

An unknown man was frozen to death at the corner of Cass and Rush streets, on Thursday night. It would seem that he was intoxicated, and crept under a piece of metallic cornice to sleep. Officer Keegan discovered his body there early in the morning, and had it conveyed to the Morgue, where it now awaits identification and the Coroner. Deceased was a light complexioned man, about 40 years of age, and wore chin whiskers.

A woman named Mary Smith, who claims that her children are starving for bread, and suffering terrible miseries from the cold, was arrested last evening by Officer Reichart, depot policeman, while walking off with over 200 pounds of iron belonging to a railroad company. She says that she committed the theft to preserve her children. Some feeling other than that of mere gain must have tempted the poor woman to appropriate such a heavy load of the property of others.

While standing in the Globe Theatre at the matinee, on Thursday afternoon, Jerry Pickley, proprietor of a saloon on Desplaines street, received a violent blow in the face from a strange man, who informed him at the same time that that (the blow) would repay him for having told lies about him. Not wishing to raise a disturbance in the theatre, Mr. Pickley visited a billiard saloon in the vicinity, whither he was followed by the unknown individual, and again attacked. Several of his friends interfered, and, after administering a sound thrashing to the stranger, kicked him out of doors. He returned shortly afterwards with a pistol, which he pointed at Mr. Pickley's head. The weapon was wrenched from his hand by a bystander, and he was again ejected. Since then he has not been seen. Mr. Pickley says he never saw the man before in his life, and is at a loss to account for his strange behavior.

ANOTHER BIG HAUL.

A West Division Paper Warehouse Robbed of $8,000 in Money and Stocks—How the Burglary was Effected—What the Victim was Told at Police Headquarters—How the Crime Came to be Made Public.

Another heavy burglary, of scarcely less magnitude than the well-remembered Morse jewelry robbery, was committed in the West Division between Wednesday night and Thursday morning. The building entered was the paper and paper stock establishment of Jacob Felsenthal, Nos. 156, 158, and 160 South Desplaines street. Access was gained at the rear, where a wooden window shutter was removed and a door opened by means of nippers. The burglars experienced no difficulty in finding the safe, a small iron one, furnished with a combination lock, and supposed to be proof against the attacks of fire, thieves, and time. A small hole was drilled near the tumbler of the lock, a little blasting powder was inserted in the orifice, a fuse was attached, and by the time the latter was burned out, the "combination" was a magnificent wreck. The safe contained between $7,000 and $8,000 worth of property, about $3,000 of which was in money, and the remainder in railway stocks and bank shares and checks, all of which can be converted into money at any moment. This treasure was appropriated by the skilful and enterprising burglars, and then the latter took their silent departure, fasteninn the back door after them so as not to arouse the suspicion of any chance passer-by in the alleyway, and bring about a too speedy pursuit. The employes in the store discovered the loss immediately after the commencement of business hours on Thursday, and the matter was reported at the Madison Street Station and police headquarters without delay. Mr. Felsenthal was informed that the skill of the detective department would be devoted to the work of recovering the stolen property and ferreting out the thieves, and he was advised to feel as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, to "look pleasant," as if nothing of particular consequence had happened, and, above all, to "await developments" with calm resignation. It is needless to state that Mr. Felsenthal is now actively engaged in the exciting business of "awaiting." Detectives Dixon and Elliott are the men upon whom depends the discovery of the perpetrators of this daring burglary. Their clues, so far, may be said to be of the most meagre and indefinite character. Superintendent Washburn need not blame any of his subordinates for the publication of the facts connected with this crime. They were obtained by a Tribune reporter from reliable authority outside of the Police Department. Nevertheless, the efforts of the Superintendent to keep the burglary secret are duly appreciated.

A HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.

A young man named Joseph Dunnegen, who had left several articles of clothing at the tailor shop No. 620 West Taylor street to be repaired by the proprietor, Patrick Dougheny, called at the place about noon yesterday for the purpose of procuring his property. He found the shop locked up, and no signs of life visible anywhere about the house, which is an old, frail shanty of the one-story order. Thinking it strange that the tailor should be absent from his post at that hour, and imagining that perhaps he had gone to sleep on his work-bench, young Dunnegen raised a window and peered in. The sight which met his gaze almost rendered him insensible. On the floor of the shanty lay the dead body of the tailor, clad in nothing but a shirt. It was frightfully mutilated, and suggested at once the thought that a brutal murder had been committed. Dunnegen notified the police authorities of his discovery without delay. Two officers were detailed to make investigations. It was proven beyond the possibility of a doubt that Dougheny had died suddenly from natural causes, and that almost the entire face and the greater portion of the flesh on the breast and arms had been eaten away by rats and a dog which was then in the house. The body was conveyed to the Morgue, where it awaits an inquest. Deceased had not been seen about his house for some days, but his absence was not particularly noticed. He was about 40 years of age, a widower, and the father of two little children, who reside somewhere in the West Division.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property at Various Places Yesterday.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 29.—At about 2 o'clock this morning the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company's spike and nut factory, foundry, pattern shop and office, located at Newberg, O., were entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is $100,000; insured for $60,000.

Alton, Ill., Nov. 28.—A fire at Victoria, Knox County, Ill., last night, destroyed the dry goods establishment of Robinson & Son and the drug store of James M. Thompson.

New York, Nov. 29.—The losses by the burning of Lina Edwin's Theatre and the adjoining buildings, yesterday, range from $100,000 to $120,000. A building of A. T. Stewart's was damaged to the extent of $10,000.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Kenosha, Wis., Nov. 29.—On Thursday night a fire broke out in a flax-mill, owned by Mr. Lee, of this place. The flames were under good headway when discovered, and the building, a wooden structure, was completely destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known. Loss, as near as can be ascertained, is about $2,500.

Clinton, Iowa, Nov. 29.—On Wednesday night the fine residence of J. B. Chandler was entirely consumed. Contents saved. Loss on building, $3,000; insured for $1,300.

New York, Nov. 29.—Woodruff and Robinson's storehouse, damaged so seriously by fire a week ago, suffered another $10,000 one to-day from the same cause.

Pollock's Hotel, at Guttenberg, N. J., burned early this morning. The flames communicated to Bull's Ferry docks, and these were destroyed. Loss, $40,000. Insured. The fire is believed to be incendiary.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 29.—The packing house attached to the Covington Glass Works was partially burned this afternoon. Loss about $5,000. Insured.

BILLIARDS.

Championship Match in New York City Between Cyrille Dion and John Deery—Dion the Winner.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Nov. 29.—The eighth match for the championship of America and the diamond cue, with money stake of $1,000, was played at Irving Hall to-night. Cyrille Dion, the present holder, and John Deery, a former champion, were the contestants. About 500 persons were present, and Dion was the favorite at 100 to 50. On both players making their appearance they were very cordially received, and at once proceeded to business. Deery having won the lead, placed his ball under the further cushion, and Dion led off with a fine carom. The early part of the game was very poorly played by both players, and it was not until the sixtieth inning that the game improved, the game being brought to a sudden and brilliant finish at 12:30 p. m. with the best run ever made in a championship game. The following is the score:

Dion—3, 3, 6, 66, 27, 18, 30, 0, 0, 3, 6, 15, 3, 12, 9, 45, 3, 12, 0, 3, 1, 72, 18, 0, 33, 0, 6, 12, 12, 6, 12, 3, 87, 9, 6, 6, 18, 3, 21, 0, 0, 3, 3, 165, 9, 0, 3, 3, 0, 39, 3, 0, 0, 3, 51, 3, 3, 51, 9, 0, 21, 15, 33, 321, 3, 33. Total, 1,502.

Deery—42, 3, 60, 21, 24, 0, 3, 6, 9, 9, 6, 0, 24, 6, 0, 63, 66, 39, 6, 0, 27, 0, 57, 21, 6, 63, 9, 0, 0, 3, 0, 3, 0, 18, 81, 6, 3, 0, 39, 36, 13, 27, 4, 1, 0, 18, 3, 6, 21, 21, 0, 19, 9, 6, 13, 3, 36, 24, 6, 6, 0, 15, 0, 6, 15, 1. Total, 1,201.

Umpire for Dion, M. J. Bennet, champion of Canada. Umpire for Deery, Maurice Daly. Referee, a gentleman amateur. Maurice Daly challenges Dion for the championship.

Death on the Rail.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 29.—An engine, baggage car, and two passenger coaches, on the Binghampton Road, last night, ran off an embankment fifteen feet high, near Janesville. The engineer, Mehan, was burned to death, and the fireman was fatally [illegible]. The cars were both badly smashed, but was extinguished. All the [illegible] gine were totally wrecked, and [illegible] gers were injured, but only [illegible] riously. All belonged here, [illegible] Mrs. Hoyt. An unknown woman [illegible] quite seriously wounded. A [illegible] caused the accident.

SHIPWRECK.

The Loss of the Guatemala—Boat Loads of Passengers Safe—Sufferings.

New York, Nov. 2.—By the [illegible] steamship South America, [illegible] pinwall, on the 19th inst., [illegible] ceived that three boats from the [illegible] temala, which was wrecked on [illegible] 13, succeeded in making the [illegible] fourth boat, containing her chief [illegible] tholomew, the first officer, Smith, [illegible] for Manseillo, and eleven of her crew [illegible] been heard from at the latest advices, [illegible] believed that they were lost. The [illegible] with no kindness from the people [illegible] route on the journey to Salina Cruz [illegible] were charged exorbitant prices for [illegible] est necessaries.

Mayoralty Nominations.

Boston, Nov. 29.—The Republicans nominated Henry L. Pierce for Mayor.

Springfield, Nov. 29.—The Re[illegible] this city nominated for Mayor [illegible] Spooner.

MARRIED.

WENTWORTH—FROST—On the evening [illegible] inst., by the Rev. W. L. Noyes, at the res[illegible] J. A. Bartlett, Professor D. S. Wentworth, [illegible] Normal School, Englewood, Ill., and Miss [illegible] of Chicago, Ill. No cards.

Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

TOWNSEND—Oct. 26, Charles V[illegible] B. and E. R. Townsend, aged 1 year and [illegible]

SANARN—Clark H. Sanarn, on the [illegible] Funeral from his late residence, [illegible] 1 p. m., Dec. 1. Friends of the family [illegible]

Eastern papers please copy.

DAVIS—The funeral services of Mary [illegible] Captain A. B. Davis, of the United [illegible] Marine, will take place at the residence of [illegible] Mrs. Geo. Davis, 125 South Peoria-st., at [illegible] to-day.

The remains will be taken by train to [illegible]

HAINES—At his residence, No. [illegible] past 3 o'clock, Nov. 29, Captain Fred. E. [illegible] cer in the stomach.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

Cincinnati papers copy.

NIEMEYER—Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock, [illegible] Otto Niemeyer.

Funeral from her residence, 113 Augusta-[illegible] 1:30, p. m.

Advertisements Received Too Late for Classification.

LOST—PAIR OF SEAL GLOVES, AT [illegible] Theatre, on the evening of Nov. [illegible] paid for the return of the gloves. Address [illegible] office.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Important and Peremptory [illegible] OF Two Hundred HIGH CLASS OIL PAINTINGS At Auction On Friday and Saturday, Nov. [illegible] At Store, 207 West Madison [illegible] Sales to take place at [illegible]

This collection forms the finest [illegible] ever offered at Auction in this [illegible] well worthy the attention of Picture [illegible] Paintings on exhibition Monday [illegible] and until time of sale with catalogue.

Sale positive and without reserve. ELISON & FOSTER, Auct[ioneers].

SATURDAY'S SALE. Furniture, Carpets, Cutlery, Guns, Crockery, [illegible] etc., that must be closed at [illegible] ELISON & FOSTER, Auct[ioneers].

IMPORTANT ART SALE AT AUCTION. ELISON & FOSTER would respectfully [illegible] tion of Art lovers to the new and valuable [illegible] Paintings and Works [illegible] BELONGING TO THE BROOKLYN ART GALLERY And collected during the past year [illegible] CHARLES RODE, Esq., from all [illegible] ART CENTRES. In this collection [illegible] the leading Artists of America. The entire collection will be on exhibition [illegible] logues, at STORE NO. 970 WABASH [illegible] Near Twenty-second-st. Among the array of artists represented will be found the names of such as Carl Hubner, H. Herzog, G. Sus, Henri de Beul, J. Verrassett, L. Robbe, Wm. Hart, Geo. L. Brown, And many of equal celebrity. The whole to be sold by auction without reserve, Wednesday and Thursday, Afternoon [illegible] DEC. 4 and 5, at 2 and 7½ o'clock. ELISON & FOSTER.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. 55 and 57 South Canal-st. EXTENSIVE SALE Pawnbrokers' [illegible] On Wednesday, Dec. 4, BY ORDER OF A. LIPMAN, 27 West M[illegible] CONSISTING OF Fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry [illegible] Sale will continue all day until every lot [illegible] logues now ready. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

By HARRISON & CO. REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE HOUSEHOLD GOODS This Morning at [illegible] Large lot Second-Hand Goods, Carpets, [illegible] tresses, Spring Beds, Chamber Sets, [illegible] Mirrors, and Chromos. 3 Buggies and 2 Babcock [illegible] tinguishers, new and perfect. HARRISON & CO.

By G. P. GORE & CO. 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st. AT AUCTION. We are still in the field, with [illegible] lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible] PETS, OIL CLOTHS, PIANOS, [illegible] article of Furniture necessary [illegible] 20 Parlor Suits, to close. 12 Crates W. G. Crockery. 150 Walnut and Spindle Bedsteads. 40 Rolls Floor Oil Cloth. 100 Mirrors. 75 Rolls Carpet. ON SATURDAY, NOV. 30, AT [illegible] GEO. P. GORE & CO.

By A. J. CHURCH. Pawnbroker's [illegible] I will sell, on Friday and Saturday [illegible] at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m., at my Rooms, [illegible] whole of the Unredeemed Pledges [illegible] Gold and Silver Watches, English, [illegible] Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments [illegible] whole without reserve for cash. A. J. CHURCH, Auctioneer.

VOLUME 26. The Gra[nd] [illegible] Through M[illegible] For the accommod[ation] [illegible] proper attent[ion] HEWES & PRESCOTT, C. D. AUSTIN & CO, IRA P. BOWEN & CO., W. W. STRONG FURNITU[RE] GILES, BRO. & CO., SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO, WEBSTER BROS., BURLEY & TYRRELL, The above houses [illegible] cordial invitations [illegible] of their GOODS [illegible] made with the WEST [illegible] 10 o'clock. The SC[illegible]

FOR[TUNE] FOR TH[E] Saturday Ne[xt] THE $500,0[00] [illegible] ONE GRAND GIFT [illegible] Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; [illegible] $2.50.

REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE [illegible] exchange for good city property [illegible] equivalent in value, a Sugar Plantation [illegible] Louisiana, in complete working order [illegible] now harvesting a crop. [illegible] Cash value of the property, $25,000 [illegible] S. H. KERFOOT & CO. 90 LaSalle-st. A BARGAIN. [illegible] MANUFACTURING LO[TS] [illegible]

TO RENT. OFFICES IN THE Tribune Building Are nearly finished. Several [illegible] yet untaken. Fire-proof, [illegible] vaults. English tile floors through[out]. No offices in the city equal [illegible] these in every first-class res[pect]. Plans of the Tribune Building [illegible] seen at the office of W. C. DOW, Room No. 1, Nevada Block. TO RENT. Stores, Lofts, Offices and Dwell[ings] In all parts of the city. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & [illegible] LaSalle-st., Otis Block. TO RENT. [illegible] By J. M. MARSHALL, 134 Cl[ark]

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